The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

[illegible] Received by the Government from Rebel Sources.

Surrender of Fort Macon to Gen. Burnside.

The Surrender Said to be Conditional.

THE CAPITULATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Correspondence which Preceded the Surrender.

Letter from Flag-Officer Farragut and Reply of Mayor Monroe.

Reported Evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The following correspondence, together with the announcement of the *surrender of Fort Macon, N. C.*, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was, to-day, received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New-Orleans and Flag-officer FARRAGUT:

FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT'S DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. BAILEY, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New-Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. BAILEY reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities.

It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New-Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of, the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, *the unqualified surrender of the city*, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom-house by meridian, this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New-Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, *by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."* I am, very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer,
Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flagship Hartford:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children, who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. LOVELL has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall.

It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart, dictates to me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament, displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond executing the municipal laws of the City of New-Orleans; it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your guns and your mortars.

To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force—not by any choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits here. As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst, whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause, than that to which you have devoted your sword, and doubt not that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administer during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, Sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New-Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered. Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

The following dispatch is also taken from the Richmond *Enquirer:*

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, April 29.

Fort Macon surrendered conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is reported that Col. WHITE saved all the public papers. The officers were allowed to take their side arms. Seven of our men are reported killed, and a number wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, 25th inst., after a bombardment ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind heavy sand banks. The breaching battery was 1,100 distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet, and entirely concealed from the fort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war. The officers retained their side-arms and all paroled. Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded, two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known.

Col. WHITE and one hundred and fifty-five men arrived off the Bar yesterday afternoon on board the Federal gunboat *Chippewa*, and were transferred to a river steamer under a flag of truce, and reached here as stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the Sound from the fort.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just received a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD, to the effect that five negroes have arrived from Portsmouth. The contrabands report that Fort Macon was taken on Friday last. Eighteen rebels were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Gen. Beauregard has evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

It is reported that Commodore TATNALL and the principal officers of the *Merrimac* have resigned. The *Merrimac* lies off the Marine Hospital at Craney Island, fast to the buoy. She now mounts twelve guns. There are no other steamers there.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-Gen.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Express, April 29.

We are at last authoritatively informed that this large and flourishing commercial emporium of the South has fallen into the hands of Yankee vandals, who, by means of gunboats and hay bales, accomplish on water what they never can do by land. We have thus far received very brief particulars; but they are enough to satisfy us that the city has been evacuated by our troops, and is now in possession of the enemy.

The gunboats succeeded in passing the forts, distant some sixty miles below New-Orleans, at an early hour Thursday morning, before or just about day dawn. We hear that they were completely enveloped in bales of hay, the bales being first saturated with water, and thus proving an effectual barrier to both hot and solid shot. The garrisons of our forts fought gallantly for a week or more, but the vessels of the enemy were so numerous, and his men so persistent, ingenious and determined, that his passage could not longer be successfully opposed.

As soon as it was ascertained that the boats had passed the forts, the excitement in the city naturally became intense, but we are pleased to hear that Gen. LOVELL, who was in command, possessed complete control over his troops, and caused all his orders to be promptly executed.

All the Government stores were removed, as was also the ammunition. What little cotton and sugar remained were destroyed—the former by application of the torch, and the latter by the waters of the Mississippi. All the bullion in the banks was secured, and on Friday night, Gen. LOVELL, at the head of his army, marched out, carrying all the small arms.

With the enemy's gunboats lying directly in range, the defence of New-Orleans was, of course, out of the question. Such batteries as had been erected were constructed with reference to the approach of the enemy by another route, the forts already named being relied upon to stop the progress of the enemy by the river. In regard to the iron-clad steamers about which we have heard so much, and which were so confidently relied upon to destroy the piratical craft of the enemy, should they succeed in passing the forts, we have many rumors, but nothing entirely reliable. It is said that the *Mississippi* was on the stocks, in an unfinished condition. She had not been launched, nor had any attempt been made to launch her. We have good reason to believe that she was entirely destroyed before our troops left.

The *Louisiana*, mounting 22 guns, is said to have been sunk by the heavy, steel-pointed conical shots of the enemy's guns. It is also stated that she proved too heavy to be easily managed. Her sides were perpendicular—not angular, like the *Virginia*—and, therefore, far less capable of resisting the terrible fire of the enemy. As to the *Lady Polk*, the *Manassas*, and other iron-clads which have been at New-Orleans, we know nothing. Rumor assigns them a position near Fort Pillow, where, of course, they could not have rendered any service in the defence of New-Orleans.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the fall of New-Orleans is a severe blow, but we do not consider it at all *irreparable*, as some faint-hearted croakers would endeavor to make us believe. It is an utter impossibility to defend any city after the enemy has reached it with his formidable gunboats. *Our battles with the enemy have to be fought in the interior, where we have always whipped him, and where, by the help of God, we hope to continue to thrash him.* East of the Mississippi we have a country larger than any upon the European continent, save Russia, and here we can never be subdued. But it will not do for any energy to be now relaxed, or for any man who is capable of bearing arms to stay at home. All must lend a helping hand, and a bold, decisive stroke, may push the war into the enemy's country, and cause him to leave quickly every foot of Southern territory he now holds. In this way, and this only, can the war be now speedily brought to a close.

THE GREAT NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

Washington is in a state of glorious excitement to-night over the news received by the Government that *Fort Macon has surrendered to Gen. Burnside, and New-Orleans has surrendered to Gen. Butler*; and last, though not least, *the statement of the Richmond Examiner, that Gen. Beauregard has evacuated Corinth.* By this favor from rebeldom, it will be perceived that the calculation, made in this correspondence last night, that Gen. BUTLER was in New-Orleans, was correct.

The fear is now that this news will result in compelling the rebels, as a military necessity, to evacuate Yorktown and Richmond, and fly from Virginia. There are other reasons than those stated for this opinion, which the rebels will find out soon enough without announcing it in the TIMES. A race is now more likely to occur in Virginia than a fight; but as desperate men, engaged in a foolish cause, will do desperate and wicked things, it would not be strange if the rebel Generals at Yorktown persisted in suffering the awful calamity that evidently awaits their army there.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The opening ceremonies of the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," will take place on Friday, May 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished gentlemen. Music by the Band of the Seventh Regiment, furnished gratuitously by the Eighth Company of that regiment. A flag will be presented to the "Home" by Commissary-Gen. WELCH. Col. [illegible] and Staff, and the Seventy-first Regiment, will parade and take part in the ceremony. A col[lection] will be taken up in aid of the "Home."

FORT MACON, N. C., CAPTURED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Location of the Fort, its Relation to Beaufort, and the Topography of the Adjoining Coast.

FORT MACON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Fort Macon, North Carolina, the capture of which by Gen. BURNSIDE, is announced, commands the entrance to the harbor of Beaufort, North Carolina, and its guns have a full sweep over the main channel. It is the strongest regular fortification on the Atlantic coast between Fortress Monroe and Fort Sumter. As Beaufort was the only entrance to the North Carolina Sounds below Ocracoke Inlet, it really was a main means of defence for the whole coast of North Carolina. From Beaufort, also, a railroad ran to Newbern and to Raleigh, the Capital of the State, and this road at Goldsborough intersected the main line running south from Virginia. As a defence to North Carolina against approaches from any direction, there was no work so important as Fort Macon, and no harbor so valuable as Beaufort. But the place was rendered practically valueless when Gen. BURNSIDE had seized Newbern, which cut it off from communication with the interior. We give herewith a view of the minute topography of the harbor and regions around Beaufort, by which its relations to Fort Macon and the adjoining sea islands and coast will be seen.

Fort Macon is a regular casemated United States fort, situated on a bluff on Bogue's Bank, a mile and three-quarters from Beaufort; opposite is Shackleford Banks, a mile and a half across.

It is located at a point which gave it complete command of the Bulkhead Channel and the approaches to the city. It was an old work, but substantial, and kept in good repairs. The garrison was said to number some five hundred men (which constitutes a full garrison), and was in command of one Col. WHITE, whom the rebels accuse of being a drunkard and suspect of being a traitor to their treasonable cause. Fort MACON is hexagonal in form, with two tiers of guns—one in casemated bomb-proof, and the other *en barbette*. Its armament is said to consist of twenty 32-pounders, thirty 24-pounders, three field pieces, for flanking defence, and thirty-five howitzers and mortars of varying calibre. Before it was seized by the rebels, it mounted one tier of old-fashioned sea-coast guns, 32 and 42-pounders. It was at that time in charge of a guard of only a few men. The rebels strengthened it against assaults by sea, little anticipating that the fort would ever be approached in the way it has been by Gen. BURNSIDE. Fort Macon cost the Government in its construction $460,000, and the value of the armament is $30,000. The masonry and ironwork were much out of repair when the fort was seized by the rebels, which was on the 2d of January of last year, by order of Gov. ELLIS. The fort was originally named after "the last of the Romans," the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina.

Beaufort Harbor is the best harbor in the State of North Carolina, having accommodations for vessels with fifteen feet of water, and is accessible not only from the ocean, but by steamboats from Albemarle Sound, along the channel marked in the diagram as Middle Channel. It was in this harbor that the pirate steamer *Nashville* took refuge from our pursuing gunboats some time ago, and from here it again escaped. Beaufort is the capital town of Carteret County, has about 2,500 inhabitants, and has been a place of considerable commerce, chiefly in turpentine and resin. It lies at the mouth of the Newport River, a few miles from the sea, and a railroad, which has its seaboard terminus at Shepherd's Point, opposite, connects it with the interior. It will be remembered that it was reported in March, when Gen. BURNSIDE proposed to move down upon Beaufort, that the rebels had blown up Fort Macon. But that proved to be a mistake. It has been for some time entirely cut off by land and water, and its fall was inevitable.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

An Important Reconnoissance to Purdy.

Destruction of the Bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Dispersion of a Force of Rebel Cavalry.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 1.

The river has risen two inches in the last 24 hours.

The steamer *Belle Creole* has arrived from Pittsburgh Landing. Her dates are to Wednesday noon.

A reconnoissance in force was made yesterday morning, from the right wing, four miles this side of Purdy on the Memphis and Ohio Road. They met a force of rebel cavalry, who fled in great haste and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy.

Our forces, on taking possession of the town, burned two bridges and run a locomotive into the river. Three prisoners were taken. Our forces then retired, *having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth*, which has been a great source of rebel supplies.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Thursday, May 1.

Gen. HALLECK telegraphs Secretary STANTON that official information has been received of the defeat and rout of 600 savages, under Cols. COFFEE and STANDWAITE, at Neosho, Mo., by 150 of the First Missouri Volunteers. 60 prisoners, 70 horses, and a large quantity of arms were taken.

The body of Gov. HARVEY, of Wisconsin, recently drowned at Savanna, has been found, forty miles below, on the bank.

The weather is clear and pleasant, with a good prospect for improvement in the roads. The river is falling.

Gen. T. W. SHERMAN has arrived from Port Royal, and taken his brigade.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT BY GEN. MITCHEL.

A Successful Dash Against the Enemy at Bridgeport, Alabama.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., via LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 1.

To Hon. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires and attacked, during the night, one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head, in person, the expedition against Bridgeport. I started by a train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets four miles from Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, whose railway bridge I had burned. With four regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery, dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry, we advanced to the burnt bridge and opened our fire upon the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railway. This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The middle column now advanced at a very rapid pace. Our scouts attacked those of the enemy and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, immediately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill within five hundred yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge. At our first fire the rebels broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge but failed. They then attempted to fire the farthest extremity, but the volunteers, at my call, pushed forward in the face of their fire, and saved the bridge. From the island to the main shore we could not save it. It is of small moment, its length being but about 450 feet.

Prisoners taken report five regiments of infantry and 1,500 cavalry stationed at the bridge. This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security; while in all of Alabama north of the Tennessee River floats no flag but that of the Union.

(Signed,) O. M. MITCHELL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Third Division.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Preparations for the Grand Climax Nearly Completed.

The Defeat of the Rebels a Foregone Conclusion.

Probable Capture of the Whole Rebel Force.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Tuesday Night, April 29, 1862.

All the preparations for the grand climax approach completion. To-day, for the first time, the rebels seem to have become aware of the gradual approaches our army is making toward their position, and at intervals during both morning and afternoon they have been vigorously shelling, or trying to shell, the men who were at work in the advanced trench, which runs along within a thousand yards of their line of forts. It was only three nights ago since the first earth was thrown up, and before dawn our men had made a very comfortable shelter for themselves from the storm of shell and shot that greeted the revelation of the work to rebel eyes. This trench runs from York River directly across an open field to the woods. Behind it—perhaps a hundred rods—stands the old mansion in which it is said WASHINGTON and CORNWALLIS signed the treaty of surrender. There is a large lawn in front, a fine peach-orchard now in full blossom in the rear, and to the right the view extends over the York River and Gloucester Point.

Last night a body of regulars quietly ran a zig-zag from this first parallel some sixty or seventy yards nearer the advance, in spite of heavy firing which the rebels opened upon them. This morning, at about 10 o'clock, the rebels opened with great vigor, and for over an hour kept up a very severe fire of heavy shells, most of them going beyond the trenches, striking and bursting in the open field beyond. I had, from the top of a very high tree on a conspicuous point, a splendid view of the whole performance, and could see distinctly the discharge of the guns and the bursting of the shells. Our men kept quietly at work, and not one who *remained in the trenches was hurt.* Three who strayed into the open field were killed. One was named GUERNSEY, and belonged to the Forty-Fourth New-York Volunteers; the names of the others I did not learn.

An hour after the firing ceased I rode with Gen. BUTTERFIELD and half-a-dozen others to the end of the work, and then dismounting, walked along the trenches, and visited the house already referred to. One tremendous shell had struck the ground, bounded and passed through the foundation into the cellar, and then upward, through the floor, where it burst, shattering the whole establishment by its explosion. Returning toward the trenches, we had, at a point projecting into the river, and partially shaded with trees, a capital view of a sand-bag battery, around which ten or fifteen rebels were standing, apparently watching the progress of our work, but doing nothing to interrupt it. They apparently discovered us after a time, and began to train a field piece upon our position—but we disappointed them by retiring into the friendly protection of the trenches.

I have spent now two days in exploring the entire front of our position. I have no disposition to report what I have seen, for it could not be done without giving information of the greatest importance to the enemy, though I do not believe it would tend to increase their confidence in their ability to withstand an advance. Two things I think I can predict with perfect safety—first, that Gen. McCLELLAN will not commence the attack until he is completely ready; and second, that *within twelve hours from the time he does commence it, he will have taken Yorktown with all its guns, and made all its garrison prisoners.* And I venture further to say that this will have been done with a smaller loss of life than has ever attended a similar battle of equal importance in this country. There are some persons, I know, who will sneer at this result, and say that saving life is not the chief end of war. Other things being equal, I think it is. I am quite certain that the million of people scattered throughout the North, who have relatives and friends in the field, will not consider those laurels dim which are not most deeply dyed in blood.

There are some who think that Gen. McCLELLAN, on first arriving here, might have carried Yorktown by a sudden dash, and saved the labor, cost and delay of a regular siege. *If he had been allowed to carry out his original plan he would have turned Yorktown, and been in Richmond now.* But, when he was suddenly deprived of the very men he had relied on to accomplish this, he had no choice but to change his plan. He then was compelled to take Yorktown by a direct advance, and that advance was a work of the utmost difficulty. Gen. WOOL, it is true, made haste to telegraph to Washington that there were no works, and very few men to defend the place; but Gen. WOOL, I apprehend, has changed his opinion now. If not, no one, certainly, shares it. The most careful surveys show that Yorktown is very strongly defended, that the rebels have very formidable intrenchments stretching across the approachable part of the peninsula, that they have an immense number of very heavy guns, with mortars, rifled cannon and columbiads, and that they have a force of not far from 100,000 men in possession. If any one supposes such a force as this is to be readily or easily overcome, I advise him to come and try it. Besides all this, Gloucester Point, directly opposite, and within easy range, is strongly held, and water batteries line the shore to prevent the approach of our gunboats. I hope, upon the whole, the possession of Yorktown will be very sharply contested, and if it is not the bloodiest fight of the campaign, it will be because Gen. McCLELLAN's preparations have been so complete as to render resistance hopeless. If, however, the enemy should choose to make a deeper resistance, they can be accommodated. Our army is in splendid fighting order, and has not the slightest thought, under any circumstances, of turning back.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

Everything has been quiet during the night. The rebels fired some shells, but did little damage. A [illegible] of our troops was sent into the [illegible] in advance of our first parallel, to clear [illegible] rebel sharpshooters who have infested the place, and did it without difficulty or loss. Within a day or two, I think the rebels will wake up some morning and find another parallel carried some five hundred feet nearer their guns. Why they permit our works thus to be carried on under their noses, with scarcely an attempt at interruption, excites a good deal of comment and speculation. It certainly is something very unusual. While the Allies were carrying their approaches toward Sebastopol, sorties in great force took place nightly, and were often attended with very heavy loss. Indeed, usually in a siege, the heaviest of the fighting takes place in the trenches; when they are completed, the work is nearly done.

Many infer from the quiet of the rebels that they do not mean really to contest the place, but that as soon as the assault commences they will withdraw. I confess I cannot help thinking so myself. But they certainly will not, unless the attack is formidable enough to make resistance hopeless. If Gen. McCLELLAN had McDOWELL's corps to cooperate with him, he could cut off their retreat, and compel the surrender of the whole force. Whether this can be done now or not remains to be seen. Even if the rebels get away themselves, it is not believed they can remove their artillery.

It seems pretty evident that Col. GROGHAN and Capt. CASSIDY, of New-York, deliberately deserted. The conclusion is a painful one, but in view of all the circumstances, I see no way to avoid it. They had not been in camp long enough to have much information of importance to give the enemy.

I do not think active operations will commence before the first of next week. H. J. R.

The Slander upon Gen. Smith—Its Groundlessness—Letter from Gen. Keyes, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Monday, April 28, 1862.

I reached here last evening, after a very heavy ride of 22 miles, on horseback, from Fortress Monroe. The roads are perfectly execrable, the army encamped in a series of mud-holes, but every man is in the best possible spirits. I go to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters this morning, and can only write at this moment a few lines upon a single subject.

A Court of Inquiry meets here to-day, at the request of Gen. W. F. SMITH, to investigate the charge brought against him in Congress by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, that he was intoxicated, and therefore thrown from his horse during the engagement of the Vermont troops a few days since. I find the feeling pervading the army on this subject to be one of intense indignation. From the investigation I have made into the subject, (and I have conversed with a great many officers upon it,) I have not the slightest doubt that the whole story is a most wanton and outrageous slander. With whom it had its origin, or what was the motive for starting it, time may show—and it is not worth while now, therefore, to dwell upon this point. It seems, however, to have been only one feature of a systematic attempt to destroy the character of one of the most gallant and meritorious officers in the service; and if it should prove to be part and parcel of the machinery by which certain malcontents in Congress and elsewhere have sought to obtain complete control of the Army of the Potomac for political purposes, there would be less room for surprise than indignation.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry will show conclusively, I think, that there was no man on the ground that day more completely in possession of all his faculties, or more entirely free from the appearance or suspicion of intoxication, than Gen. SMITH. His first fall occurred while he was riding at full speed across an open field, which seemed to be perfectly smooth and safe. He came to what appeared to be a bare surface of hard sand. The moment his horse's fore-feet struck it, they sunk in above his knees; the horse fell, and the General was pitched over his head. He got up, remounted, and had planted Capt. AYRES' Battery in a position to command the enemy's guns, which had been blazing away upon him. He was a little to the rear of the battery, and, upon the second discharge of the guns, his horse reared, the saddle-girth broke, and he fell over backward. The General then took the horse of Capt. WEED, of the Coast Survey, who was one of his Aids, nearest him at the moment, mounting him without aid, and completing his duties without further difficulty. This is the whole story, out of which this most damaging and outrageous charge has been manufactured.

Gen. McCLELLAN, on first seeing the report of the slander, wrote to President LINCOLN a very strong letter, pronouncing it utterly false, from his own personal observation, and characterizing it as only one of the many infamous attempts now made to destroy the characters of men who are gallantly serving their country in the face of the enemy. Capt. AYRES, Col. DAVIDSON, and other officers, as well as two or three of Gen. SMITH's aids, who were with him at the time, have written letters equally explicit on the subject, and will give testimony before the Court. The officers of the whole Vermont Brigade held a meeting as soon as Mr. MORRILL's remarks reached them, and denounced the whole story as utterly false and slanderous.

The following letter from Gen. KEYES is a specimen of them all:

HEADQUARTERS —— ARMY CORPS, April [illegible], 1862.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. Smith, Commanding Division:

The reports in the newspapers that you were drunk on the 16th inst., during the affair between your division and the enemy at the "One Gun Battery," are, in my opinion, utterly groundless. I was in close conversation with you and Gen. McCLELLAN at your headquarters, till within forty-five minutes of the time when the companies of the Vermont regiment crossed the water and entered the enemy's works. At the time I took leave, you were not at all affected by drink. I speak positively because I have long known you intimately. You are at liberty to publish this note. I remain, very truly, yours,

E. D. KEYES,
Brig.-Gen., Com. —— Army Corps.

The other letters referred to are quite as clear and direct in their contradiction of this report, as the above. There can be no doubt as to the result of any investigation that may be had into this affair. Indeed, I have good reason to believe that Mr. MORRILL himself has had submitted to him very full evidence of the entire groundlessness of the story for which he has made himself responsible. It is scarcely creditable to his candor that he should have shown so little disposition to do justice to a General commanding the troops of his own State than he has thus far exhibited. Indeed, there are not a few members of Congress who show an entire willingness to embarrass the operations of the army by damaging the character of individual officers, if they can thereby promote the personal or political objects they have in view.

I have no news of any importance to communicate. There is a constant desultory firing kept up along the front, especially on the left wing—but nothing very important is likely to happen at once.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND WAR.

A Sweeping Conscription Law in Force.

Aspect of Affairs Generally—Notes and Items from Rebel Journals.

By way of Fortress Monroe, through fugitive slaves, we have received Richmond and Norfolk papers as late as April 25 and 26 respectively, which furnish us the following interesting extracts:

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 25.]

The question is asked at every lull in the storm—the thunderbolt all like for the war to cease, that peace may be restored again. But it is only when our independence is acknowledged that our liberties secured. With whatever [illegible] God shall give us, we will wage battle till these objectives be therefore, with our enemies. They [illegible] wicked attack; when we have made them weary of it, the war will end—not before. They can stop—we cannot.

Our enemies have waded so deeply into this war that they will not now give up while a hope of our subjugation remains. They are impelled not only by that insane hatred that love of regulating the lives and morals of other people, and that rapacity which covets the South as a victim, in which this hatred and this war originated; but the shame of defeat in the face of their many vaunings, and the enormous debt which they have created, and from the payment of which they wish to escape by throwing it on us, will combine to make them prosecute their assaults until expectation shall fail or exhaustion ensue.

At present it is not to be denied that their hopes are strong. They have made great and skillful preparations. They have achieved some successes. Their Generals and politicians have solaced the people with confident assurances of speedy and decisive triumph, and have thus allayed their impatience and sustained their spirits. The Press has through choice, or under duress, contributed to this condition of the public mind by all the resources of suppression and misrepresentation. The North is this day counting upon a speedy termination of the war.

Which should prove a damper to this confidence, and we learn by a gentleman just from the North, that they represent the second day of conflict as bringing them a victory that more than repaired the damages of the first. Utterly untrue as this is, the fact cannot long answer, for a time, its purpose of deception.

It only remains for us to press on this tremendous contest. We must fight. We must fight much and bravely. We must blast their expectations. We must break their combinations. The path to peace lies through much blood. It is a sad necessity, but the fault is not with us. Our consciences are clear. We have done everything; it is as unclean as it is unmanly. Let us rather summon our utmost resources of heart, and mind and soul. * * *

It is true that we are to win safety and peace. No man can see a peace to us. If we travel this diligently we shall soon reach the end of our journey. If we loiter, it will last us long—perhaps for weary and harassing years. As a mere question of business, then, we bestow every resource of energy, courage and means into the fight, and work out our speedy deliverance. If we can make this campaign what we wish and what we hope, it will be our last. If it suffice to convince our enemy that he cannot conquer us—that his efforts to put his debt on us are but making it larger for himself—he will hesitate, halt, forsake the war. Then we will have peace—till then we shall have no peace. Such is the work that we have before us. The war will last till this work be done. Does any man desire peace?—let him sling himself into the war.

REBEL GUERRILLA WARFARE.

In the Confederate Senate on April 18, Mr. Preston, of Virginia, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the resolution of Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, authorizing the President to receive into service detached companies of volunteers, for guerrilla warfare, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the same.

Mr. Burnett thought this branch of service would be invaluable to our country. The times demand them. Guerrillas are serviceable for local defence, harassing of the enemy's supplies, harassing their rear, capturing their wagons, &c., &c. There are very many men like those on the border, who could do great service, and might be thus employed.

Mr. Preston said that the reasons influencing the Committee were these: An act is about to be passed placing the whole military force of the country in the hands of the President. If the Secretary of War desires guerrillas, he can detach companies and regiments for this service; but he did not wish to form independent corps free from restraint. Difficulties had already arisen from these separate commands—for instance, the independent commands of Gen. Wise and Gen. Floyd. Difficulties will necessarily arise when commissions are appointed over officers of this character. War must be a unity, and, if there is conflict of authority, efficiency is at an end. If these men are received, and they are allowed privileges over the rest of the army, the service will be injured. He [illegible] the usefulness of guerrilla bands—but [illegible] mold and if they were put in the field irregularly and without proper restraint.

Mr. Burnett said he did not design to give authority to organize roving bandits—what he wanted was the employment of bold, daring men, who would be received regularly in the service, but would be detached for guerrilla warfare. He wanted them to be placed under all necessary restraints and restrictions [illegible] in order to meet that view he offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the President to receive troops for irregular or detached service be recommitted, with instructions to said Committee to report a joint resolution, authorizing the President to receive troops, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the War Department.

Mr. Brandon read the law for receiving troops and for the organization of the army, showing that the President had already the power to accomplish all that the gentleman desired. The law covered all the points.

The resolution was agreed to, but reconsidered, and the original resolution recommitted.

CONSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 25.]

To the law of Congress, as published, there were subsequently passed several amendments or auxiliary laws. We present the following synopsis of the law as thus modified:

The conscription law places in the service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war ends before, all white men between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, resident in the Confederate States, and not legally exempt from service.

The law is silent as to exemptions; but an act declaring the classes of exempts has since been passed, which makes persons generally those hitherto exempt, with some additions.

Twelve months' men between the prescribed ages are retained in service for two years from the expiration of their present term, should the war continue so long; and all these under eighteen and over thirty-five, are to be retained for ninety days after their term expires, unless their places are sooner supplied by recruits.

The twelve months' men between eighteen and thirty-five, who are retained beyond their term of enlistment, and who have not yet received bounty and furlough, shall receive both; the furlough, however, to be granted in such numbers and at such times as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and the men may receive in lieu of furlough, the commutation value in money of the compensation granted to furloughed men by the act.

The term of service of those who originally enlisted for the war, or who have since reenlisted for that period, is extended by the law.

Men now in service are not permitted to reenlist in companies other than those to which they now belong, except in the reenlistments which have been made in companies by transfer from one company to another, or into a new company, where the reenlistment has not been perfected. Companies, battalions and regiments of twelve months' men, received into service by the act, shall be mustered, within thirty days from the date of the act, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to the end that they may elect their officers whom they have retained, previous to election.

Companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments organized, or in process of organization, by authority of the Secretary of War, which may within thirty days from the passage of the act, have the whole number of men necessary to complete their organization actually enrolled, not including, however, in that number persons not in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and be received in the case of the service to which they were authorized to organize, and elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

To enroll the persons contemplated by the act, and not enrolled, the President, by and with the consent of the Congress of the States, employ State officers; if such consent cannot be obtained, Commissioners shall be appointed by the President, who shall be received into service, who shall be enrolled, and commissioned by the Secretary of War in the different companies of the State from which such persons are enrolled, until each company is filled to its proper number.

Masters and ordinary seamen, enrolled under the act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred to the naval service.

If, after filling up the companies, regiments, battalions and squadrons from any State, there shall remain any of the enrolled men, the excess shall be kept as a reserve; and at stated intervals, not exceeding three months, detachments [illegible] from the reserve to be placed in the ranks of the regiments, battalions, etc., in the proportion of one for every twenty men in the regiment, battalion, etc., as may be practicable.

They are to be subject to the same rules and articles of war, except that if they willfully refuse to obey a call of the President, they shall be held as deserters, and punished as such.

Whenever the President shall think that the exigencies of the service require it, he may call into active service the entire reserve, or as much as may be necessary, and they shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall elect their field and company officers.

The reserves from each State, when thus called out, shall be organized separately.

Every man mustered into service, who shall bring with him a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine acceptable as an efficient weapon, shall receive the value of it as ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, or if the owner be unwilling to sell, he shall receive $1 a month for the use of such arm.

Persons not liable to duty may be received as substitutes, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency.

The President may, however, fill a vacancy by promoting any officer of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, who may have been distinguished in the service by valor and skill, without reference to seniority. Vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company shall be filled by election, or the President may promote to such vacancies non-commissioned officers who have distinguished themselves by skill and valor in the service. Persons not now in service may, before being enrolled, volunteer with existing companies now in service.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The death of Gen. Gladden, of South Carolina, in consequence of a wound received in the battle of Shiloh, is announced in a dispatch to the Savannah *Republican*. The same telegram says that the occupation of Decatur and Huntsville was expected; that poisoned balls were found in the National camps at Shiloh, and that the force was 65,000.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a dispatch from Corinth, Mississippi, April 8, says that Gens. Bragg, Bankhead and Hindman have been appointed Major-Generals; Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Beauregard, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and Capt. Jack Morgan Colonel.

REBEL LOSS AT CORINTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 24.

We learn from gentlemen just arrived from Corinth, that the battle of Shiloh was, considering the numbers engaged, one of the greatest and bloodiest conflicts of latter days—decidedly the most sanguinary ever fought upon this continent, if we except those of the Conquerer Cortez. Manassas and every other battle of the war pales before it.

We are positively assured that Gen. Beauregard lost between 1,500 and 1,600 men killed outright, and over seven or *eight thousand* wounded. The Federal loss is perhaps correctly estimated at about 15,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Yankee newspapers themselves, admit a total loss of between 10,000 and 15,000 men.

GEN. WISE AND HIS LEGION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.

Yesterday, Gen. Wise addressed the men of the Sixtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers in a spirited and stirring speech of some minutes' duration. He states that his Legion has been greatly reduced by the hard service they had seen. Some had been transferred from his command by Secretary of War Benjamin, and others had been captured by the enemy. But he was happy to say that he was again vigorously recruiting, and that his command would be greatly increased. The Secretary of War had, he said, assured him that the gallant Third would again be placed under his command. The General paid a merited compliment to his veteran troops for their bravery and uncomplaining endurance of every hardship and toil. He concluded by declaring that he had never retreated, except upon the order of his superior officer, and, so help him God, he never would! The gallant old leader was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the end of his remarks, there *deafening cheers were given for "Gen. Henry A. Wise"* with great earnestness.

THE LATE FIGHT AT SOUTH MILLS, N. C.

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that the enemy landed a force, supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000 strong, at Richardson's Landing, some three or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday, April 19.

Col. Wright, with a portion of the Third Georgia Regiment, and Capt. McComas' company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and that the artillery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 400 yards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them with grape and canister. This was supposed to be about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from this time until 5 o'clock P. M., the battle raged, our little force repeatedly falling back, until they got behind their intrenchments, where they made a stand, and sent off for reinforcements.

It is said the resistance by our troops was of the most determined nature, and kept the enemy back much longer than it was thought possible to do, in view of his overpowering numbers.

The first and second wounded sent off from the scene of action reported great slaughter among the enemy, and that none of our forces were hurt. But later in the day the news came in that we had lost 15 killed and about 50 wounded. Among the killed we learn is Capt. McComas, of the artillery company, and Lieut. Hagan, of the Third Georgia. The bodies of the killed we learn arrived at Deep Creek on Sunday morning. Capt. McComas we learn was killed by a Minié ball entering in the vicinity of his heart.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SHILOH.

The following list of Federal officers, captured at the battle of Shiloh, has been furnished to the Memphis *Appeal* by the officer having them in charge, as handed to him by Gen. Pillow:

Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss; Madison Miller, Col. Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; J. L. Geddes, Col. Eighth Iowa; W. F. Lynch, Col. Fifty-eighth Illinois; Quin Morton, Lieut.-Col. Twenty-third Missouri; John C. Ferguson, Lieut.-Col. Eighth Iowa; Isaac Rutishower, Lieut.-Col. Fifty-eighth Illinois; J. V. Pratt, Lieut.-Col. Eighteenth Missouri; John McCullock, Major Twenty-third Missouri; W. M. Stone, Major Third Iowa; Thomas Newlan, Major Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; J. G. Bort, Adjutant Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; Wm. McMichael, Captain, Acting Adjt.-Gen.; J. T. Dunlap, R. T. Bolt, A. Trumbo, S. West, W. N. Crandal, R. H. Brown, Captains Twenty-third Missouri; S. B. Honts, Captain, (Acting Surgeon,) P. R. Dolman, Jones Durman, G. W. Wyckoff, J. P. Mikeswell, H. P. Stutts, Captains Eighteenth Missouri; James P. Millard, N. M. Sayne, G. A. Fisk, William Brewster, D. H. Saxton, Captains Eighteenth Wisconsin; W. B. Bell, Calvin Kelsey, John McCormick, F. A. Cleaveland, Wm. Stubbs, Captains Eighth Iowa; P. Heelan, P. Gregg, F. Kurth, Captains Fifty-eighth Illinois; R. B. Haggard, Martin J. Mann, Captains Sixty-first Illinois; W. Gullard, Captain Sixth Indiana; J. M. Hedrick, Captain Fifteenth Iowa; M. F. Bremen, D. R. Hudson, W. H. Minter, F. Partenheimer, H. W. Godfrey, John McKfee, Lieutenants in the Eighteenth Missouri; W. O. Seaman, T. E. Brawner, N. J. Camp, T. H. Hollingsworth, George W. Seymore, Wm. Simms, G. W. Brown, George C. Colby, John A. Fisher, James Brewer, J. S. Todd, W. McCulloch, T. R. Mikels, N. Nichols, Lieutenants in Twenty-third Missouri; T. A. Jackson, George Stokes, S. D. Woodworth, D. W. C. Wilson, Ira H. Ford, O. A. Southmayd, Lieutenants in the Nineteenth Wisconsin; L. H. Fair, Orderly Sergeant, Nineteenth Wisconsin; H. Fisk, Lieutenant, Fifteenth Iowa; D. Welch, H. E. Cooper, Lieutenants, Eighth Iowa; J. E. Moss, Lieutenant, Fifty-eighth Illinois; A. P. Collins, Lieutenant, Twelfth Michigan; Job Maxom, G. Kothe, J. W. Gregg, John O'Kane, Julius Kurth, Captains Illinois; J. C. Lonergan, John Tellis, T. W. Smith, Jas. Carr, A. McArthur, Lieutenants, Fifty-eighth Illinois; D. J. O'Neil, John Wayne, J. F. Knight, Lieutenants, Third Iowa; J. M. Thrift, Lieutenant, Sixteenth Iowa; S. R. Edington, W. C. Earle, W. W. Warner, J. H. Stubbs, W. H. Haddock, L. D. Towsley, E. M. Van Duzee, Captains, Twelfth Iowa; N. E. Duncan, Adjutant Twelfth Iowa; J. E. Door, Quartermaster, Twelfth Iowa; G. H. Morrissy, Sergeant-Major, Twelfth Iowa; L. H. Merrill, J. H. Berger, H. Hale, T. Elwell, R. Williams, J. W. Gift, W. A. Morse, J. F. Nickelson, L. W. Jackson, J. J. Marks, J. J. Brown, Lieutenants, Twelfth Iowa; C. C. Tobin, Adjutant, Twenty-first Missouri; F. Richardson, Lieutenant, Twenty-first Missouri; R. K. Randolph, Lieutenant, Twelfth Illinois; M. J. McGrath, Lieutenant Fifty-second Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Southwestern Baptist*, published at Tuskegee, Ala., says: "We suppose, from the best information we have, that at least one-half of our active pastors are now in the army."

The New-Orleans *Bee* says: "We understand the authentic information has been received to the effect that the enemy have left Pass Christian, Biloxi, and the Gulf coast generally. If this is confirmed, the Sound will be open, and navigation between New-Orleans and Mobile will no longer be obstructed.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* says that if those who have money to burn that have been used some time, will take the earth floor, put it in barrels, and leach it as they do ashes, then boil down the strained water, they will obtain more than enough salt to pay for the trouble. The writer knows of two instances in which the yield of one was ten sacks, and the other enough to supply a large family for a year.

A law was passed by both branches of the Legislature, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, prohibiting the issue of licenses to sell any kind of merchandise to any other foreign-born citizens than those who are naturalized. This is a measure long since necessary. There are numbers of the foreign-born population in active business all over the State, who, upon a call for militia, have thrown themselves upon the protection of foreign Powers represented by consuls in the Confederacy. This law, passed with so much unanimity by the Legislature, will bring these gentlemen to a realization of the truth of an old saw—"it is a bad rule that won't work both ways."

As late as April 23 and 24 the Richmond *Enquirer* and Norfolk *Day Book* were begging that enough money that but three or four hundred prisoners were captured at Island No. 10.

The Charleston *Courier* says: "The following are the latest wholesale prices at the Graniteville factory: Graniteville drills, 10c.; 4-4 shirting, 10c.; 7-8 shirting, 14c.; 3-4 shirting, 11c. The prices asked in this city by some dealers are 20c. to 25c., and in Richmond 25@30c."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "We are pleased to learn that the planters in the Pee Dee section of our State are planting little or no cotton this year. [illegible] In all the other sections of the State. Of course we speak of things generally, for there are, no doubt, some persons that will plant their full average of cotton and some, thinking that others will plant corn enough, that there will be very little cotton, and that something will turn up whereby they will make much money."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, says: "The outsiders have settled into themselves without knowing anything about it that the object of Gen. Mason's visit to the Confederacy at this time, is to negotiate some part of a commercial treaty between France and the Confederacy. For ourselves, we know nothing authoritatively of the designs or wishes of France or the Government of the Confederate States, and we can only speculate with the rest. The Minister has left the city, but before doing so had one or two interviews with the authorities. Beyond this fact nothing of his mission has transpired."

Dr. Lenoirs, of New-Orleans, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at Mrs. Stuart's, on Ninth-street, corner of Franklin. The Doctor intends going to France, where he will explain the problem of the Confederate States to the people. The Doctor very properly remarks: "Mr. Slidell is in the royal saloons; I will go in the streets to communicate with the people." "I really think," said Lord Dunsany, "that the American question cannot be settled by the belligerents." Dr. Lenoirs proposes to carry with him to France instructions from Southern patriots.

Savannah, April 22.—The *Republican*, of this morning, says that the post-bill from Tampa, Fla., has the following: "Word has been received of the blockading fleet within two miles of this place, has sent a boat here, and orders the town to be surrendered or be bombarded." Mayor Thomas replied, "Come along, then, and take us; I shall not surrender."

The *Floridian* says: "We hear from what we deem reliable authority, that an extensive "grab game" has been played in some parts of the East. Thousands of the rifles have found their way into the hands of private individuals, who seemed to have helped themselves without let or hindrance. Of the 12,000 brought by the *Caroline* on her last trip, it is supposed that less than three thousand remain. It is to be hoped that the Government will hold those who had them in charge to a strict accountability.

The Gainesville, Fla., *Cotton States* says: "We have seen an envelope stained with the heart's blood of a man who might have employed his time to a better purpose than selling himself to a despotic taskmaster. It is post-marked, 'Buffalo, New-York, February 15th, 1862,' and directed, in a neat hand, as follows: 'Lieut. Thomas A. Budd, Commanding U. S. steamer *Penguin*, South Atlantic Blockade, Port Royal, South Carolina.'"

The envelope was taken from the person and was stained with the blood of Lieut. Budd, who was killed during the skirmish at New-Smyrna, of which we spoke in our last issue. The letter, which was inclosed, was written by Mrs. Budd, to her husband, in February last; and a gentleman who read it states that she said "she never expected to see him again, as the recent battles South had clad the North in mourning."

Gen. Humphrey Marshall.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "We learn that this gallant officer has been compelled, for want of supplies, to fall back near Abingdon, Va. The Floyd Brigade is being reorganized rapidly, and will be placed under his command, and it is said he will soon be at the head of twenty thousand men, with abundant supplies, and every necessary for an active campaign."

In a late letter to some members of the Legislature, who addressed him on the subject, Gov. Brown, of Georgia, says: "I adopt your suggestions, and agree, as Governor of the State, to pay a reward of $5,000 to any person who will discover any salt springs or wells in this State which will afford salt water enough of a suitable quality to make three *hundred bushels of salt per day, provided such springs* or wells are located at such inland points as are free from attack by the gunboats of the enemy, and not to be within less than ten miles of the coast."

Five large church bells, to be cast into cannon, were brought to Petersburgh on the Norfolk train, to be sent over to Richmond. They were contributed to the cause by the patriotic citizens of Edenton, N. C., and we hope when they are converted into cannon they may be of great use in driving the invaders from the limits of that State.—*Petersburgh Express.*

Col. St. Leger Grenfell, Capt. Griffin and Mr. Kinmouken lately reached Charleston from abroad. The former gentleman, who was lately a Colonel in the British army, is on his way to Richmond, desiring to enter the Confederate service.

An Atlanta paper states that a leading house in that city had a large lot of sugar and syrup at a point on a railroad near the Mississippi, below Memphis. It was on the platform, exposed to the weather. The freight from the point to Atlanta would have been about $2,600, and knowing it was wanted at Atlanta, and that his regular customers were anxious for it, *offered to pay ten thousand dollars freight*—four times the regular rate. Yet it could not be transported, because the Government had control of the road.

Corinth, Miss., April 10.—There is an old acquaintance here, who has strayed from Lincolndom, and finds himself in rather an embarrassing position. I refer to Mr. C. H. Kalteen, of Cincinnati, who has the misfortune to combine two very antagonistic relations—that of brother-in-law of Lincoln, with strong sympathies for the South, and a bitter hostility to the war. Mr. Kalteen comes here on private business, leaving his family and property in Cincinnati. He came with the idea that some of his relatives here were suffering for the want of many comforts and necessaries of life. He is anxious to find how different relatives are, and, having explained his purpose and feelings promptly to the military commanders here, he cheerfully acquiesces in the detention during military operations.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, has this paragraph: "Some of the country people, in collusion with city extortioners, manage, we learn, to keep the market in a depleted condition, and their own purses in the ascendancy, by the very simple expedient of charging the established prices for their articles, with an additional sum for their delivery. The evasion is, therefore, complete, and it is a hard matter to say how the martial-law authorities can get around it." The *Enquirer* also says: "Ten prisoners of war arrived on Monday evening by the Central train, and were placed in durance upon their reception. One of the number was Lieut. Wm. Luce, a son of the Capt. Luce, of the steamer *Arctic*, whose loss, some years ago, created such an excitement. He was captured at Berryville. The remainder were from Winchester."

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of April 26, says: "Two prisoners were brought up from Yorktown, yesterday—one a private of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, named Gaman; the other a citizen, named Murray, suspected of being a spy. We learned, yesterday, from a gentleman just from Goldsborough, that another Yankee, a member of the Connecticut Cavalry, had been captured by our pickets, about eight miles from Newbern, and sent to Kinston, where he was safely lodged in jail."

Personal.

—A letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Bordentown, N. J., states that he expects to be in this City in a short time. Gen. Cass, of Ohio, is with him, and will assist at the reception, which we understands awaits him, and of which full particulars will be given in the papers. While in this neighborhood, the Parson will be the guest of Hon. George B. Lincoln, the Postmaster of the City of Brooklyn. We hear that he will speak at a mass meeting to be held in Plymouth Church, at which time he will narrate his views and experiences; particularly the latter.

—Private letters received in this City, from the gallant Commander of the Western flotilla, represent him as being seriously ill. The wound in his foot has become very much inflamed, and the neglected inflammation has extended the length of his entire leg, *and now threatens his side.* He has written for relief to the Navy Department, but *with no gratifying* result, and he fears that his limb, if not his life, is in danger.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes, on the 10th inst.: "Mr. Adams, the United States Minister to London, is still in Paris. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Adams. Mr. Thurlow Weed also has not left town, but remains at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. He will proceed next Saturday to Brussels, and leave that city in the course of another week for Rome. The attitude taken by the French Administration in respect to American affairs gives the greatest satisfaction to the Unionists in Paris. The Secessionists are very much dispirited at the tone shown in the French journals and in general society on the Slavery question; but Mr. and Mrs. Slidell are personally well received in private circles, and not received at all in the official world. Their manners are considered pleasing, and their dinners are all that they should be. But still they are regarded as the representatives of a slave aristocracy, a thing that the highest breeding and the best cook in the world would not get over in the circles which they wish to win round to their cause. The inmates of the United States Legation are, on the other hand, exceedingly fortunate in representing a popular cause, and having the name amongst the French of representing it worthily."

—Col. T. Biglow Lawrence, who was some months since appointed Consul-General at Florence, and who obtained temporary leave of absence, that he might remain with his Massachusetts battery, has arrived in this City from Yorktown. Mr. Lawrence will leave this country in a few days for the scene of his duties at Florence.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Progress of the Siege of Fort Pillow—Bombardment of the Fort—Mortar Firing—The Rebel Fleet—Contradictory Statements by Deserters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Memphis Navy-Yard, near Fort Pillow, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The way to Memphis is now fairly open. When Island No. 10—a rather indefinite term, by the by, which does not mean the Island so much as the mainland in its immediate vicinity—with all its garrison, guns and immense quantities of munitions of war, was surrendered to our army and navy, it was generally supposed that any further resistance the insurgents might offer to the progress of the Mississippi Expedition would necessarily be very feeble. Their new point d'appui, however, seems to be more tenable than the one they were so recently compelled to abandon.

In the first place, permit me to say a few words relative to the location of the rebel fortifications on the river below this point, for there seems to be a very general misunderstanding on the subject, and the numerous diagrams in the newspapers—at least, those that I have seen—seem to be designed to mystify rather than enlighten the observer.

From Columbus to Memphis, of the left bank of the river, there are four bluffs, called respectively First, Second, Third and Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs. The First is about one hundred miles above Memphis; as it does not extend to the river it is sometimes left out of the count. The Second, on which Fort Pillow stands, is six or eight miles below, and the Third about ten miles still further down. Randolph is on the Third and Memphis on the Fourth. Hatchee River separates the Second from the Third.

There is hardly an elevated spot on the river that has not, at one time or another since the breaking out of the rebellion, been more or less fortified by the rebels. In addition to Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph, an earthwork called Fort Harris—so named after the fugacious individual who recently abdicated the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee in favor of one Andrew Johnson—was thrown up a short distance above the mouth of Wolf River, which empties into the Mississippi just above Memphis, and another at a place called Mound City, three miles above that, on the Arkansas shore, near the head of the island known to steamboat men as "Paddy's Hen." President's Island—so I am informed by an expatriated Memphian—near the Tennessee and Mississippi State line, has also been fortified, out to what extent I am unable to say. This, of course, would be no impediment to the occupation of Memphis, and probably very little to that of Vicksburgh.

Fort Harris and the earthworth at Mound City are not at all formidable. Neither was intended to mount more than eight or ten guns, and both are now without any. Fort Randolph, however, was constructed with more than ordinary skill, and was designed to mount a large number of guns, as the insurgents at one time thought of making that their strong point of defence. But their plans were afterwards changed, and every piece of ordnance, so it is said, then in position at that place, was removed to Fort Pillow and Island No. 10. It is, therefore, probable that when Fort Pillow falls, as fall it must, the last serious impediment to the free navigation of the Mississippi above Memphis will have been removed.

The flotilla of Commodore Foote and the splendid army of Gen. Pope reached this point last Sunday week, preceded by a fleet of rebel gunboats, which kept in sight most of the time, but always at a respectful distance. On rounding the point a mile or two below this, three shots were fired at the flagship, then in the advance, when our gunboats fell back a short distance, and made preparations for the siege.

The "situation" here is somewhat similar to that at Island No. 10, and the siege promises to be of equal duration. The opposing forces are obscured from view by a sharp peninsula, formed by a bend of the river, which above it flows in an easterly direction till it strikes the Second Chickasaw Bluff, and then turns suddenly to the southwest. This point of land is heavily timbered, but impassable now owing to the high water. The country is such that I do not think any similar trap can be set for the rebels to that in which they fell at Island No. 10. Whether it is the intention of our commanders to storm Fort Pillow, or to out-general them in some undeveloped way, I am unable to say.

It would be useless to deny, however, that the impending battle in the vicinity of Corinth has much to do with the plans of the Mississippi Expedition. If the insurgents should be routed at that point—and few persons, owing to the restrictions of the Secretary of War on the publication of news relative to the movements of troops, have any definite idea now of the strength of Gen. Halleck's army—the probability is that Fort Pillow will be immediately evacuated. With a victorious army in their rear. The fort would not long be tenable, and indeed, in that event, it would not be of the least importance to the enemy. It may be some weeks before our flotilla can cast anchor at Memphis, but that it will do so ere long, hardly admits of a doubt.

The bombardment of Fort Pillow, or rather of some batteries that line the bluff above the main work, has been spasmodic. Our mortarboats, sheltered behind the peninsula of which I have spoken, occasionally belch forth their monster shells for hours at a time, with what effect we have no means of knowing, and then relapse into a silence, which lasts for days. We never open upon the rebels that we do not elicit a prompt and vigorous response. Every shot sent there is returned with interest.

The most spirited episode of this character occurred a few evenings since, when they did some very good firing. One shot struck the gunboat *Cairo*, which, with others of the fleet, was lying within easy supporting distance; and a shell exploded directly over the *St. Louis*, one of the fragments striking one of her crew, but without injuring him severely. No other casualty has occurred on our side since the siege of Fort Pillow began.

Mortar-firing may be a very terrifying thing, for these "dogs of war" roar tremendously, shaking the hollow-sounding earth for miles around—but I am inclined to the opinion that it is generally a very harmless amusement; and, while I place very little confidence in the veracity of the rebels, I can readily credit their statement that they lost but one man at Island No. Ten. A fleet of these boats in your beautiful bay might do an incalculable amount of damage, or indeed in front of any large city, for if a shell did not explode in Printing House-square, it might in some other; but persons in so small a target as a single battery of guns, and that, too, out of sight, are not in much more danger of being hit by a mortar-shell than they are of being struck by lightning.

It is interesting to observe the operation of firing these mortars. At a distance of a mile and a half or two miles, we first observe a dense column of smoke shooting up from the mouth of the gun, and ten or fifteen seconds after hear the stunning report. From twenty to thirty seconds later, depending upon the length of the fuse, we hear the shell explode, with a dull, muffled sound, not unlike that of the mortar itself, though of course not nearly so loud. Should the shell burst in the air, a small puff of white smoke is at first discernible, which gradually assumes the form of, and indeed looks not unlike, an inverted balloon, and then *slowly drifts* away and *dissolves into the other of heaven.*

The number of gunboats in the rebel service has, I learn, been increased from six to ten. Their names and the number of guns each carries are as follows: *McRae*, 8 guns; *Pontchartrain*, 7; *Lizzie Simmons*, 5; *Livingston*, 6; *Ivy*, 4; *Polk*, 4; *Price*, 4; *Beauregard*, 4, and one, name unknown, 4. This flotilla may have a formidable look on paper, but it excites no uneasiness here. The vessels are generally converted steamboats, and a well-directed shot would probably disable any one of them.

In addition to these gunboats, we occasionally hear stories of iron-proved rams, which are coming around the point some night to sink all our gunboats and capture our entire mortar fleet. I regret to say they have not yet made their appearance.

Scarcely a day elapses that a deserter, or some one trying to make his way from secesh to a more congenial clime, does not find his way to our fleet. The stories of some of these individuals do not appear to have been well digested, and the Commodore sometimes finds it necessary for the good of our cause to furnish them men with iron bracelets and send them up the river. We have long since learned to place very little confidence in their statements.

From one of these men I learn that Fort Pillow mounts one hundred guns. A lie, undoubtedly. Another says there are but twenty in position. The truth, most probably. One pretended refugee from Memphis asserts that a portion of Van Dorn and Price's army recently passed through this city en route for Corinth, and another denies the statement in toto. Still another says the people of Memphis regard the battle of Pittsburgh as a disastrous affair, while a fourth assures me they claim it as a brilliant victory, and place their loss at only 500 men. Another—to continue this epitome of lengthy stories—says Pearson's Brigade, captured at the battle, is at Fort Pillow—a palpable lie—and that the men have been [illegible] seasonably warm, and [illegible] muskrat, those rumors [illegible] little nests of the South and West particularly were [illegible] more than I ever remember to have seen them [illegible] more blood than has yet been shed by the rebels in the siege of Fort Pillow. The chilling rains and the Novemberish atmosphere of the last few days have tended powerfully rallied us of the annoyance.

The River is now [illegible] high and [illegible] Whole [illegible] are [illegible] presenting a [illegible] desolating picture indeed.

While I have [illegible] mortars have again opened upon the enemy.

THILMAR.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Col. Jennison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, April 27.

Your Kansas correspondent finds himself temporarily in this city, under a strange set of circumstances. Long ere this the unconscionous of his singular exposé of Col. Jennison has reached the general public. I came from Leavenworth in order to see the Colonel, ascertain his position, and so far as might, aid all efforts for his release. The circumstances of the arrest are so peculiar and seem to be so utterly without foundation, except that of Pro-Slavery malice, that I may be pardoned if I detail the particulars as come to me.

My previous letters have kept the reader informed of the existence of an intense feeling of dissatisfaction among the Kansas regiments. Nor was the feeling confined alone to them, but prevailed, also, among the Wisconsin and Ohio troops. With the latter it was owing to the unaccountable inactivity in military matters. They asked why it was that when within three days march of Cussus, and he needing reinforcements, they were kept idle, and finally had to march back to Lawrence? With the Kansas soldiers there was a deeper seated cause and feeling. Not only had the action of Gov. Robinson in breaking up legally organized regiments and leaving out of the reorganized ones the old and tried officers, placing in their stead men whose only qualification, if any, was that of being a politician, with votes to give or control, aroused this feeling, but far more was it excited by the installing to the District of Kansas, as commanders, of Gens. S. D. Sturgis and J. W. Denver. Two men more objectionable it would seem scarcely possible to find. Gen. Sturgis is one of those officers whose sympathies are known to be intensely favorable to the maintenance of Slavery. His associates in St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas were of the class that are at least considered of doubtful loyalty. Gen. Denver is one of his boon companions. In addition to these peculiarities, his habits of life are disgraceful in the extreme. A hundred affidavits, from responsible citizens at Kansas City, Leavenworth and elsewhere, can be readily procured in testimony of his drunkenness and licentiousness. To the Kansas regiments he is obnoxious on account of the tyranny he manifested when the First and Second was under his command. He caused a member of the First to be publicly whipped. In the streets of Leavenworth he has reviled the Germans as abolition traitors, and ordered the town to be burnt, in one of his drunken fits. This is the man now in command in Kansas. He is an undisguised *Pro-Slaveryite, who has an open and avowed dislike of Kansas men because they are the opposite.*

Gen. J. W. Denver's connection with the past history of that State is well known. I am aware there is a diversity of opinion in relation to his administrative career. It is true that he did not raise armed forces to invade and subjugate the people, as did Gov. Shannon, but that was only because the time had passed for such manifestations. Gen. Denver was even a more dangerous foe. He is calculating, crafty, subtle, having the good set of counenance, [illegible] ness, and, above all, he knows "how not to do it." If I mistake not his character and history, Denver is a man who never forgives another for having defeated him. So he hates the radicals of Kansas because they utterly foiled his crafty, plausible attempt to democratize Kansas, and crush them out. I venture to declare my belief that he was more animated by a desire to rule over these men, than by any other motive, when he sought the command in Kansas. If, in the first instance, he was ordered there, in the second, the evidence shows he sought the post. Col. Jennison and Col. Mountgomery have been especial objects of his dislike—the former, in particular, coming under his lash.

Coupling the appearance of these Generals in Kansas with the publication of a most insolent semi-official article in Lawrence, sustained and supported by the patronage of Fort Leavenworth, the jubilant denunciation and threats against Anti-Slavery men indulged in, not only by this sheet, but by army officers on the streets of Leavenworth—linking these indications with the ordering to New-Mexico of the regiments which are largely composed of the old Free State fighters—was it to be wondered at that there has grown a conviction that a renewed attempt was to be made to pro-slaveryize Kansas? When there came as cumulative evidence the well-known and acted-upon Pro-Slavery sympathies of many, if not a majority of the highest officers in the army, was it strange that the suspicion became certainty in the minds of these Kansas men?

Col. Jennison is peculiarly a representative of the men made by the Kansas struggle—men who, from resistance to personal wrongs or forcible action against injustice and tyranny, have grown to convictions, and through these reach unto principles. Kansas to such men is not an episode; it is life. They are in earnest; fearfully so. They see certain things clearer than other people, because they understand the currents which control them. Therefore, Col. Jennison early determined not to go to New-Mexico,

[illegible] ... The enemy were seen on our right ... [illegible] ... They opened a battery upon us directly ... [illegible] ... I received ... [illegible]

We continued to advance upon them until finding a battery in front, the regiment was ordered to charge upon the battery, which they did in fine style, capturing the battery and advanced some fifty paces beyond it, when they received a galling fire from a superior force and were compelled to fall back. At the time of taking the battery Lieut. Geo. Stalht, of Company B, spiked one of the guns. At this time the fight was very hot, the enemy contesting every inch of the ground. We contended with a superior force, composed of their best troops. During the battle our line fell back several times in consequence of contending with superior numbers, but rallied each time in good order, until the enemy finally gave up the field. Both officers and men generally acquitted themselves with great bravery.

Col. Wood has been appointed Provost Marshal, and his regiment assigned to Provost guard duty.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Stephen H. Branch to be paid for services rendered and expenses incurred in the Matsell investigation case.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Remonstrance of property owners against raising the sidewalks, &c., in Hammond-street, between Washington and West streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of owners and occupants of stands in Washington Market in relation to the dilapidated condition of said market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of members of Hose Company No. 38 to repair their carriage.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known on the map of Twenty-first Ward as Nos. 1,889, 1,890, 1,891 and 1,901, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and they are hereby directed and authorized to make plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals to build sewer from its present terminus, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, to the bulkhead on east-line.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, the number of Commissioners of [illegible] can be legally appointed by the Common Council of this City.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in and filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, The Duane-street, from Centre-street to City Hall-place, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That an additional sum of $2,500 be and is hereby appropriated in addition to the sum already appropriated for the purchase of a location for Engine Company No. 38.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to flag the sidewalk below named, to wit, as per diagram below: The sidewalk commencing from the southwest corner of Reade-street and City Hall-place, and extending ninety-one feet toward Chatham-st.; also, the sidewalk on the south side of Duane-street, beginning at City Hall-place and running eighty-five feet toward Centre-street; also, the sidewalk on the north side of Duane-street, beginning at City Hall-place and running eighty-seven feet toward Centre-street.

Also that the north side of Duane-street, from Centre-street to City Hall-place, be flagged, curbed and guttered.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged where not already done, in Eightieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling and draining sunken lots in block bounded by Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots and flagging sidewalks in [illegible]-street near Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of changing grade of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Ninth-avenue, and intersecting streets, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Markets presented a report in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report in favor of concurring to place two gas lamps in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-[illegible]-street.

Which was laid over. Subsequently reconsidered and recommitted to the Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments.

For paving Ninth-avenue with trap block pavement from Fifty-fifth-street to Fifty-third-street.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap block pavement from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving sewer in Fifty-fifth-street from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap block pavement from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to the proper drainage of Worth-street, between Park and Hudson streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the rules and order of the Board, in order to take up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 25.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to fit up [illegible] house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to repair, etc., [illegible] Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

[illegible]

Which was concurred in.

[illegible]

Resolution to repeal [illegible] from Broadway to [illegible].

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution [illegible]

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution requesting His Honor the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act to provide means to protect the harbor of the City of New-York.

Which was referred to the Law Department.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Bishop & Rein to erect a lamp-post in front of their store.

Which was laid over.

Resolution tendering the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall to Rev. H. G. Brewlow on his arrival in this City.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution to place a lamp in front of No. 136 Clinton-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution permitting Francis Lawler to place a lamp-post in front of his own residence.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution to appoint J. M. Harrington a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution permitting the proprietor of No. 41 Bowery to place a lamp in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution prohibiting the contractor from further filling and extending Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolution, together with the remonstrance presented at the last meeting, might be laid over until next Monday evening.

Which was carried.

Resolution permitting Ann Polhemus to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of her premises.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by adding, "the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried, and as amended the resolution was then adopted.

Petition of Jupiter Hosmer to be paid for improvements in land taken for the Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Petition of Thomas M. Seeley to be paid for lands taken for the Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution appropriating one thousand dollars for the use of the loyal refugees from Florida.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution tendering the use of rooms in the Northeastern Dispensary for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Alderman Boole moved to refer to Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—5.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to give Engine Company No. 50 a new engine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, relative to the petition of J. R. Bacon, Surveyor, to be paid amount deducted by the Board of Assessors. Referred to Comptroller with power by said Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure a new engine for Engine Company No. 26.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Communication from the Comptroller transmitting copy of act from Legislature funding the Union Defence Bonds.

Resolution requesting the Fifty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V. to deposit their flag in the archives of the City, and to provide a new one in the place thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Petition of John Duff to erect a stand in Oak-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to display the flags from the City Hall on Henry Clay's Birthday.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution to repair crosswalk and curb and gutter stones corner Eightieth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Petition of Edwin H. Darling to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Henry O. Smith a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Boeckel, resigned.

Resignation accepted and resolution referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to pay to the widow of the late S. C. Hance, Water Register, the salary to May 1, 1862.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to appoint Wm. E. Frost a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Samuel S. Acker a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Philip Keys a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Isaac B. Batcheder a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Bartholomew B. Chappell a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Bill of Patrick McElroy for fitting up Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to purchase a new apparatus for Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets to repair roof of Washington Market, between Fulton and Vesey streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Le Roy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to return money paid for license fee to weighers of hay.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Alderman Walsh was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads to pay John S. Masterson for over-time as Inspector for regulating, &c., Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Alderman Farley moved to refer to the Street Commissioner with power.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah—5.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to take measures to procure possession of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a location for Engine Company No. 14.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

An ordinance to amend Section 4 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to direct the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals to pave Houston-street with Belgian pavement from Avenue D to the East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, relative to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Assessments, to refer the petition of Davis Rowland to the Comptroller with power.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to refer resolution to repair, &c., house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 to the Street Commissioners with power.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, from the Board of Councilmen, to fit up premises No. 78 Morton-street for Engine Company No. 34.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 30.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Finance to donate to the Pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, a sum sufficient to enable him to pay an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved the confirmation of the nomination of the Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Ottiwell—2.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Dowe & Johnston to continue the work of manufacturing cartridges at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Assessments, concurring to refer the petition of John Wilson, for curtailment of assessment, to the Comptroller, with power.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by "directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of John Wilson for the full amount."

Which was lost.

The report was then concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion of Alderman Brady, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening next, the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Milk Trade—New Building of the Orange County Milk Association.

Following the laws of trade, by which the furnishing of supplies of small things for every-day consumption has grown from a petty business, embarked in by individual producers or small dealers into great enterprises, in which large capital and commercial skill are employed, the supplying of milk to families in this City, in quantities of half a pint upward daily, has, under the improved order of enlarged commerce, become a branch of trade, conducted in accordance with the rules of strict honesty as the only means of insuring the permanency and security of the large amounts of capital invested in it. With the change in dealing from irresponsible to responsible parties has come the guarantee of pure uncontaminated milk, in whatever quantities it may be required. The producers, also, are guaranteed a certain return for the milk furnished, which, under the old plan of selling to small dealers, they were often cheated out of. By means of the large capital and certainty of payment to the producer, the large milk establishment in New-York is enabled to dictate terms to the producer, as to perfect cleanliness in preparing the milk cans, the care essential to cooling the milk by placing the cans in running springs for several hours before the milk is shipped, and, above all, in enforcing the rule against watering the milk, the slightest infraction of which is readily detected by the hydrometer.

At the head of these enterprises in the City is the Orange County Milk Association, which was organized twenty years since, and in 1860 was incorporated by act of Legislature. The capital paid in is $20,000. Some of the corporators are themselves large milk producers, and their business has been so enlarged from year to year, that now the City is divided up into milk districts, in each of which the Association has its man employed, distributing. Over six thousand quarts are thus distributed daily by this Association. In addition to its old depot in Harrison-street, the Association have recently purchased the property on the corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, where they have erected a fine four-story brick building, which may properly be called their Distributing Reservoir. It is fitted with immense ice-houses, and properly-constructed tanks, for keeping the milk cool, stables, wagon-houses, offices, drivers' rooms, &c. To guard against accidents, in case of a delay on railroads, they receive their supplies both by the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroads, on which they have their large refrigerator-cars, to insure the sweetness of the fluid during the hot weather. Two dozen persons are employed in the City daily, in distributing, and the highest price charged for milk delivered in the smallest quantities, even in the Winter season, is six cents a quart, while large consumers are furnished at a proper and fixed reduction of prices.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 7277, 4105, 4066, 5110, 5462, 6700, 6702, 7118, 7126, 7127, 7300, 7404, 7468. Sargrant vs. White.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

Henry C. Mitchell vs. A. G. Barclay et al.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to set aside a stipulation which had been entered into between the parties that the proofs in the case should be closed on a certain day, in order that the plaintiff might give further evidence.

Judge Smalley, in deciding the motion, said it was made on the ground that a witness, who had been examined for the defendant, had given testimony of statements made by one of plaintiff's witnesses out of Court, tending to contradict the testimony he had given, and he said that if the Court should allow it, it would be still only one witness against another, and the Court did not deem the ground sufficient to call for the setting aside of the stipulation.

Motion denied.

The Hackley Case Still Again—Davis to have a Share in the Profits of the Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley et al.—The order in this case was yesterday agreed upon. Lawrence Donelson is to be Receiver, and after collecting the money and paying the hands, &c., he is to pay the plaintiff one-fourth of the surplus moneys, to Hackley one-fourth, and to the Hopes the other two-fourths. The Hopes are to have nothing outside of such allotments.

Assessments, and an Ex-Street Commissioner—Review upon Certiorari.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Assessment for Regulating and Grading Eightieth-street.—Certain parties assessed in this proceeding moved for a *certiorari*, to bring up for review the proceedings of the Corporation in 1859, in the matter of laying an assessment, alleging that by reason of collusion between William Taylor, the then Street Commissioner and the contractor, the cost of the work was nearly double what it should have been, and for other reasons of a similar character. The motion was opposed on the part of the Corporation, on the ground, among others, that assessments for local improvements in this City cannot be reviewed by *certiorari*. Parties have another remedy under the act of 1858, and no one can have the benefit of either remedy, unless objections have been filed under the act of 1841. Decision reserved.

J. E. Parsons, for motion; H. H. Anderson, for the Corporation.

Attorney and Client—The Costs and Disbursements in an Unsuccessful Case.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Andrew J. Kasmine vs. William A. Brusle.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of Devlin & Miller, counselors at law, to recover the sum of $333 40, claimed for professional services and disbursements, and for $237 25 costs in a foreclosure suit, in which Devlin & Miller were attorneys for the defendant. The defendant alleged in his answer, that he employed Devlin & Miller to search and furnish him with a brief of title to certain lots of ground in this City, and that they gave the defendant a certificate that the title was good, and that he employed them as his attorneys in the foreclosure of a mortgage on the premises against one Finety and others. That the premises were sold at Sheriff's sale to one Israel D. Walter, who, on ascertaining that the title was defective, applied to the Court to be discharged from the sale, which discharge was granted, and that the defendant suffered a loss of $1,800, by reason of the neglect of Devlin & Miller. The reasons assigned by Mr. Walter for seeking to be discharged from the sale was that the summons as published against Finety, the owner of the equity of redemption, required him to answer the complaint which was filed Jan. 11, 1859; that the order of publication was dated April 12, 1859; that after the filing of the complaint and before April, the plaintiff amended his complaint by enlarging his claim; and that the amended complaint was filed in February, 1859, and Finety did not appear, and judgment was taken for the amount claimed in the amended complaint; and that a prior mortgage for $1,413 was on the premises, and the mortgagees were not made parties to the suit, and the judgment did not provide for its payment. The Referee found in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed on the ground that the amendment made to the summons in the foreclosure suit, which struck out the names of certain defendants and inserted others, without the order of the Court being first obtained, rendered the proceedings irregular and invalid, and that an attorney cannot recover costs from his client for conducting a suit which had failed through his own negligence or ignorance; also that the taxed costs in an action to foreclose a mortgage do not belong to the attorney for the plaintiff but to the plaintiff himself. Judgment reversed.

A. H. Reavey for appellant; F. N. Bangs for respondent.

Practice—Evidence—Amendment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Charlotte Weichman vs. John H. Schlebohm.—This action was brought in the Third District Court, to recover three months' rent against the defendant, as surety for the lessee. Judgment having been rendered for the plaintiff, the defendant appealed to the Common Pleas, on the grounds, among others, that the Justice erred in excluding evidence of fraud in procuring the signature of defendant to the instrument sued upon, and also that the Justice erred in refusing to allow defendant to amend his answer so as to set up such fraud.

The respondent's counsel urged that the Justice was correct in both his rulings, on the grounds, first, that the fraud attempted to be set up was the fraudulent representations of the lessee to the defendant, to which the plaintiff, or her agents, were never, in any way, parties or privies. In an action on a surety-bond, it must be shown that the fraud is one to which the obligee of the bond was a party, or had knowledge. (Graves vs. Tucker, 10 S. and M., 9; Coleman vs. Bean, New-York Com. Pl., not reported;) second, that amendments in Justices' Courts are in the discretion of the Justice, who must judge whether the proposed amendment is calculated to promote substantial justice. (Code, sec. 64, subd. 11; Tattersall vs. Haas, 1 Hilt., 56.) The judgment was affirmed.

G. A. House, for appellant; Lewis & Redfield, for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Ford vs. James and Others.—Decision—Deeds and mortgage set aside, with costs to the plaintiff against all the defendants except Williams, who must pay his own costs in the action.

Gregory vs. Wright and Others.—Decision—Deeds from John Wright, Sr., to John Wright, Jr., declared valid, and plaintiff's complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants.

Wright vs. Youle.—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and that the defendant reconvey the land in dispute to the plaintiff, and pay the costs of the motion.

The Newburgh Barrel Company vs. Van Brunt et al.—Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants Van Brunt & Watrous received the 1,800 barrels in question, of the plaintiffs to sell on commission; that they sold and disposed of 300 of the barrels for which they must pay $1 30 each, less 5 per cent. commission thereon, and $41 65 costs and charges of obtaining 300 of the barrels from Brooklyn; that the other defendants have sold 800 of the barrels, as assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous, for which they must pay the plaintiff $1 each. Interest on the above is allowed the plaintiffs from Dec. 21, 1859. No commission is allowed to the assignees. The plaintiffs to have a judgment for costs against all the defendants jointly.

Kellogg vs. Philbrook, Oakes, Ames et al.—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff that the mortgage in question is a subsisting security in the hands of the plaintiff against Ames, for $305 76, and judgment for that sum is to be entered in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Schuyler vs. Norris, &c.—Order granted.

Hague vs. The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—Order of substitution granted.

Wrightson vs. Mansfield.—The same.

Ladd, &c. vs. Hinkle.—The same.

The Mayor, &c. of New-York vs. The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—The same.

Ladd, Jr., &c. vs. Bartholf.—The same.

Vanderpoort vs. Mills, Executor, &c.—Order granted.

Petrovich vs. Looney.—Order to mark judgment "secured on appeal" granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 1, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '62 Con	97½	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	85
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg	97½	100	do	84¾
25,000	do	97½	200	do b30	85
17,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	98	50	do b60	85
15,000	do	97¾	50	do s30	84¾
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. War Loan yearly	89¾	47	do	85
			50	do	85
25,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou	89½	75	Erie Railroad	37¾
20,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer	99	200	do	37¾
1,000	Kentucky State 6s	87½	50	do s30	37½
2,000	Ill. Canal Bon. B.	98½	50	do b30	37¾
2,000	Ill. Cou. B. '62	91	150	Erie R. Pref.	62½
5,000	Ind. State 5s	[illegible]	50	do	62
21,000	Tenn. 6s '90	57½	50	Hudson River R.	38
1,000	N. C. State 6s	75	50	do	38½
4,000	Missouri 6s	50¾	200	Harlem Railroad	13
10,000	do b30	50¾	200	Harlem R. Pref.	32½
5,000	do	50¾	100	do	32¾
4,000	California 7s	89	100	Reading R.	45½
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	56
5,000	Erie 3d m. bds. '83	95½	350	do	56¼
5,000	Erie 4th m. bds.	88	50	do b30	56½
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st m.	106½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22½
3,000	Hud. R. s. f. bds	102½	50	do	22¾
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. b.	103	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	47
3,000	M. So. 1sts, ex in.	92½	100	do	47¼
1,000	M. So. bds, ex in.	75	100	do	47¼
3,000	M. So. s. f. b. ex i.	90½	50	do s60	47
5,000	do s60	90½	50	Panama R. b30	127
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89½	50	do	126¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	60	10	do	126½
2,000	T. & W. 2d M. ex in	63½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	89½	200	do	60½
20	Mechanics' Bank	108	50	do	60¾
10	Bank of Commerce	90½	100	do s60	60½
40	Irving Bank	70	100	Ill. C. bond Scrip	60
10	St. Nicholas Bank	83	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	18½
840	Amer. Gold	102½	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	112
160,000	do s10	102½	50	do	112
10,000	do s15	102½	10	do	112½
27	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	93	100	do	112½
10	do	93½	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	43½
33	Pacific M. S. Co.	111	100	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	56
50	do s30	111	150	do	56½
100	do s30	110½	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	64½
200	do	111½	25	Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	27
50	do b60	110½	200	do	27½
50	do s10	111	50	do	27¼
50	do	111½	15	M. & P. DuC. 1st pr.	79½
50	do	111½	50	Del., L. & West. R.	89½
21	Stonington R.	70			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	97¾	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	84¾
500	do	98	370	do	85
5,000	do	97¾	50	do b30	85¼
5,000	do s10	97¾	5	do	85¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	93½	100	do	85
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89½	100	Erie Railway s30	37¾
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102½	100	do	37½
5,500	Cal. State 7s	89	200	Erie R. Pref.	62½
5,000	Ill. War Loan	91	50	Hudson Riv. R.	38½
5,000	do	91½	50	Har. R. Pref.	32½
5,000	do	91¼	50	do b30	33½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	104	50	Mich. Cen. R.	56
500	Erie R. 5th Mt. B.	88	50	do s15	55½
3,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	96	275	M. S. & N. I. R.	22½
20,000	C. & Tol. Sk. F. B.	90	150	do b30	23½
5,000	Tl. & Wab. 2d M. ex int.	62½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60½
			57	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	112½
5,000	do	62½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	18½
10,300	American Gold	102½	25	Stonington R.	70
150	Pac. M. S. Co. s30	111	100	Chi. & Rock Isld. R.	56½
50	do	111½	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	27½
50	do b30	111½	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st prf.	80
550	Clev. & Toledo R.	43½			
600	do	42			

Thursday, May 1—P. M.

The Stock Market showed a good degree of firmness to-day, after the large advance and great excitement of yesterday, and another considerable business was done at both sessions of the Board. The holders of New-York Central, Toledo, &c., availed of the rapid rise in prices since Monday to supply the demand, while on Pacific Mail and Panama the advance continued, and there was willingness to accept any material concession on Government securities. Indeed the Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds and the Certificates of 1863 were even stronger than yesterday. The 5 ₩ cents. of 1874 fell off ¼ ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks were ¼@½ ₩ cent. easier. The Railway Mortgages were nearly all higher and in demand. The May interest was paid to-day on a good many descriptions, and the price is now quoted ex-coupon. In Erie Shares of both classes the changes from yesterday were not important, the business being unimportant. There was a reaction of ½@¾ ₩ cent. on both the Michigan Roads, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. on Illinois Central, while Rock Island, Prairie du Chien, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh were firm. The price of Gold was again firm, and at the Second Board 102¼ ₩ cent. was paid. In Illinois State Stock, the new War loan 6 ₩ cents., a heavy business outside the Board has been done within a few days at 90 ₩ cent. Since when, the price at the Board for small parcels has advanced to 91@91¼ ₩ cent. We learn that several of our prominent private capitalists have taken from $50,000 to $100,000 each of this loan. No Western State is more popular or in better credit just now than Illinois. The conspicuous gallantry and sacrifices of her army had something to do with this feeling, aside from the great natural resources of the State.

Late in the afternoon the general market was steady, with a disposition to renewed business in United States Coupon Stock of 1881, for which 97¾ ₩ cent. was bid. Notwithstanding some considerable cash sales of New-York Central by a leading *Bull* in the Street at 85 ₩ cent., the price left off 85 ₩ cent. bid. The principal shares closed about as follows:

New-York Central	85	Pacific	111½
Erie	37¾	Panama	126½
Erie Preferred	62	Missouris	50¾
Toledo	42¾	Tennessees	57¾
Rock Island	46½	United States 6s, '81	97½
Galena	68	Treas'y 7.30 ₩ cents.	102½
Michigan Southern	22¾	Treas'y Certificates	99
Mich. So. Guarant'd.	47¼	Gold	102¼
Michigan Central	56¼		

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	94	Broadway	130
Manhattan	126	American Exchange	89
Merchants'	95½	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants' Scrip St'k	97½	Bank of N. America	93
Mechanics'	108	Irving	70
America	104	Metropolitan	100
City	112	East River	83
Phoenix	95	Shoe and Leather	95
Tradesmen's	93¼	Corn Exchange	92¼
Greenwich	125	Continental	86
Butch. and Drov.	110	St. Nicholas	83
Merch. Exchange	90	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	118	Imp. & Traders'	96
State of New-York	94	Park	102
Commerce	90½	Manufac. & Merch.	77
Mech's Bank'g Ass'n	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes, ex. d.	94	Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₩ c. ex. d.	72½
N. Y. C. sixes, Real Es.	87	N. Ind. firsts	89
N. Y. Cen. 1s, '64, ex. d.	103½	N. I. Goshen line	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	90¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75, ex. d.	85
Erie firsts, '68, ex. int.	104	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	85
Erie seconds, '64	103	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	65
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	96	Chi. & N. W. Bonds, add.	47
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fifths, '88	87	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	60
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts '77	95¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	43½
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Lack. & W. Bonds	97
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	84	L. E. & Wabash firsts	81
Hudson convert. '67	88	L. E. & Wabash 2ds, ex. d.	[illegible]
Harlem 1sts, '69-'72 ex d.	99	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	91
Harlem seconds, '68	89¼	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	99	Chic. & R. I. firsts	97½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	101½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	89¾
Chi., B. & Q. firsts, 8 ₩ c.	100	M. J. Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. firsts, 7 ₩ c. ex. d	92½	N. J. Cen. seconds	100

The advance in the price of Gold to 102¼ ₩ cent. has stiffened the rates of Exchange on London, and leading drawers this afternoon are asking 113 ₩ cent. The quotation is 112¾@113 ₩ cent. The speculative movement in Gold since last week, has advanced Exchange 1@1½ ₩ cent. and the range has gone up in proportion, without inducing any considerable activity of business, to [illegible] the export demand for Gold. The market for Money, to-day, is 5@6 ₩ cent. both on demand and on prime short paper. The Banks deposited $1,037,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, on 5 ₩ cent. interest, and there seems to be little question that the $50,000,000 allowed by the Treasury Loan will be filled up by Saturday night, after which only 4 ₩ cent. will be allowed where new deposits are taken in place of the Certificates withdrawn.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was happily spared a scene in the election of officers, by the consent of Mr. Pelatiah Perit, the old President, to serve another year, notwithstanding his recent withdrawal from active business. The previous announcement that Mr. Perit would withdraw altogether, led to an anonymous circular addressed to each member of the Chamber, in favor of excluding the senior Vice-President from all participation in the new organization, and hence the portentous signs, early in the day, of a scene. The old ticket was finally reelected without opposition.

The annual election for Directors of the Rock Island Railway Company will take place, at Chicago, on the 6th of June. The transfers will close in this City on the 7th of May, and remain closed until the 7th of June.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, April 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, April 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila., April 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. John Thompson, editor of the *Bank Note Reporter*, and one of the oldest money brokers in the Street, writes as follows of the comparative value of United States securities:

"Mr. Chase is now running his financial machinery in a way that is as sure to secure a rapid funding of the Demand Notes into the 6 ₩ cent. stocks named on the back of the recent issue of notes, as water is sure to find its own level.

If, then, a twenty-year 6 ₩ cent. Federal stock, redeemable at the option of the Government after five years, is worth par, what are the other classes of Federal securities worth?

The power to redeem the twenty-year sixes at the option of the Government at any time after five years, detracts from their value, as compared with a twenty-year stock not liable to such contingency, at least six ₩ cent.; therefore, the sixes now on the market are worth, with accrued interest going to the purchaser, 106.

The 7 3-10 Notes earn to the purchaser, during the two and a half years they have ₩ run, 3 ₩ cent. more interest than 6 ₩ cent. Stock, and they are fundable into twenty-year 6 ₩ cents., which are not liable to be called in before the full expiration of the twenty years; therefore the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are worth 109.

The twelvemonth Certificates of Indebtedness are certainly 3 ₩ cent. less valuable than the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and further less valuable to an amount that the funding privilege is worth. An option or "call" to take a twenty-year Federal Stock at par at any time during two and a half years, would readily bring 2½ ₩ cent. on the Stocks. This makes a 7 3-10 ₩ cent. Treasury Note worth 5½ ₩ cent. more than a Certificate of Indebtedness.

These estimates are carefully made, but it should be remembered that they are on the basis of a 6 ₩ cent. *contingent* Stock, or the Stock into which the legal tender notes are fundable, at par."

Among the 1st of May changes in the Street, we notice that Mr. M. C. Morgan has retired from the house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., the copartnership having expired by limitation, and the business will be continued by the remaining partners at No. 52 Wall-street. Mr. Morgan will transact business on his own account, as a Stock, Bond and Note Broker, at No. 1 Hanover-street.

The office of Messrs. James M. Drake & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers, until recently in the Merchants' Exchange building, is removed to No. 25 William-street.

The Bank of the State of New-York has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable May 1.

There is some discussion in financial circles as to the policy of extending the limitation upon temporary Deposits in the United States Treasury from $50,000,000, as under the recent acts of Congress, to $100,000,000. The change could be made by joint resolutions of the two Houses of Congress, and there is not much question that the Government would be able to borrow another fifty millions in this way, temporarily, on 5 ₩ cent. interest. But the serious questions involved relate, first, as to the prudence of placing the Treasury in a dependent condition to the Banks of the country for so large a sum as a hundred million of dollars, subject to be called for altogether on a few days' notice, in the possible event of a sudden change in the Money Market, or in case the control thus acquired over the more permanent negotiations of the Treasury should be employed by the Banks to force a cheap negotiation of United States Stock or Treasury Bonds by way of reimbursing these deposits; and secondly, the adverse influence of these temporary deposits beyond $50,000,000 upon the conversion of United States Notes into the five-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock, created by the act of Feb. 25, at par. It is argued, and with good reason, that when the Government ceases, as it must do in a few days, unless Congress should extend the limit, to be a temporary borrower at 5 ₩ cent., while the increase of United States Notes and our local Bank currency continues to swell, the surplus upon the Money market must find an outlet in the next most desirable and remunerative security. The United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, which cannot be redeemed or called in by the Government under twenty years, are already near par, and soon will be above par, from present appearances. No more of this desirable class of Stock is likely to appear on the market until the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864 are converted into it. The new 6 ₩ cents, created at the time the United States Notes of lawful tender were authorized, have twenty years, nominally, to run, but may be redeemed in five years, should the Government, after the war, find it practicable to borrow at 5 ₩ cent., in place of 6 ₩ cent., thus saving, in fifteen years, $75,000,000 on five hundred millions of debt, assuming the whole loan of Feb. 25 to be required.

Upon a review of the whole ground, it seems desirable that the Secretary of the Treasury should hesitate to ask Congress to extend the limit to which he may go in taking temporary deposits, returnable on a few days' notice. The public have only participated, to a limited extent, in the fifty millions already received. The public, in the meantime, have been the great buyers of United States Stock of 1881 and Treasury Bonds of 1864, of which the Banks have been the sellers. When these securities are absorbed, within given rates of premium, the public, as well as the Banks, will avail of the new 6 ₩ cent. loan, as the best medium for employing the redundant means on the Money market, growing out of the large disbursements of the Government, and the infusion of $150,000,000 United States Notes, of lawful tender; *as clearly contemplated by the act of Feb. 25.*

We have ventured upon the foregoing remarks, not so much to anticipate any movement by the Secretary, or by Congress, to avail of the enlargement of the deposit system, as to place the whole conduct of the future important negotiations of the Government before the public. It is not improbable, from certain hints which we have heard thrown out, that various propositions may go forward from this City, in the course of a few days, to place a large sum of the new loan to the credit of the Department, with our Banks, on terms to be prescribed by the latter, without reference to the growing influence of a cheap Money Market and a redundant currency upon the value of the loan, if left to the absorption of the public. Without questioning the loyalty of our Banks, we believe that no harm will come of directing attention to the intent and purpose of the act of Feb. 25, and the act authorizing the use of 12 months' Certificates, (in demand at 99 ₩ cent.,) as affecting the conversion of United States Notes into the new loan at par.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,978,886, including $[illegible] for Customs; payments, $3,[illegible]; balance this afternoon, $[illegible],140,142.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 14,880 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. and [illegible] bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, 2,923 bushels Oats, [illegible], 1,486 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of [illegible] Pots and Pearls, at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive, and wholly nominal in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rule-sheets had a limited business, but the market for desirable lots of State and Western Flour has favored sellers, the demand being fair. Sales have been made since our last of 8,400 bbls., including Superfine State at [illegible]; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at [illegible]; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Flour is tending upward. Sales [illegible] bbls., at $5 40@$5 [illegible] for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including extra at $5 20@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 [illegible] for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 [illegible]@$3 80 for Jersey, $3 [illegible] for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been purchased to the extent of 26,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 19@$1 15, and Chicago Spring, No. 2, to arrive, on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, but firm. Sales 27,000 bushels at 57c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canadian at 39½c.@41c.; Western at 39c.@41c.; State at 41c.@42c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair request at [illegible], from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 7,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy at prices ranging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is quiet to-day at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at unaltered rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been dull to-day, prices unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 130 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37½c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York May 1:

	1862.	1861.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	3,189	1,510
Cuba Clayed, hhds.	2,971	180
Porto Rico, hhds.	3,364	912
New-Orleans, bbls.	3,757	200
Cuba Muscovado, bbls.	3,300	3,000
Porto Rico, bbls.	——	5

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, the sales have been made of 1,400 bbls., at $12 50@$12 62½ for Mess; $10@$10 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn to-day, 80,089 bbls., against 70,814 bbls. April 1, 1862, and [illegible] bbls. May 1, 1861. Cut Meats are inactive to-day at 3½c.@4½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is less sought after. Sales 270 boxes at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is improving. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. poor to prime at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues salable and firm. Sales since our last 300 bbls. at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $20; India Mess $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Stock of Beef in the packing-yards, to-day, 24,790 tcs. and bbls., against 25,[illegible] tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1862, and 47,505 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1861. Beef Hams $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is less active at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western and [illegible] 16c.@20c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5½c.@9c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 720 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@8⅝c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8⅞c.; also 2,000 bags China, on private terms; and 120 boxes Havana, part at 7½c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, May 1:

	1862.	1861.
Cuba, hhds.	31,039	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds.	8,484	[illegible]
St. Croix, hhds.	70	[illegible]
New-Orleans, hhds.	3,000	[illegible]
Texas, hhds.	——	[illegible]
English Island, hhds.	700	[illegible]
Total hhds.	43,873	[illegible]
Total boxes	21,816	4,741
Total bags	249,709	[illegible]
Melado, hhds.	5,116	[illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., on private terms. The business of the week, Messrs. [illegible] notice thus: "There has been considerable animation throughout the week, chiefly on account of the large orders for shipment lately received, which have been partially supplied by moderate arrivals from the interior, Western shippers generally awaiting the opening of the canals. In consequence of the reduced stock, holders evince more firmness, and at the close higher rates are demanded by some, but without leading to transactions of moment, owing to the continued advance in freights. A fair demand has prevailed for home use. To-day the market is steady, but inactive, at 8¾c. for hhds. and bbls., shipping order, some choice brands being held at 9¼c. Prices, [illegible], 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9½c."

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses, in April:

	Ky.	Va.	& N. C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock April 1, 1862, hhds.	11,335	347	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since, hhds.	6,241	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, hhds.	17,600	347	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delivered since, hhds.	1,375	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock May 1, 1862, hhds.	16,121	261	17	[illegible]	[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Total.
Stock April 1, '62, bales.	6,314	1,999	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since, bales	932	437	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, bales	7,246	2,381	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales to April 30, '62, bls.	2,017	937	20	77
Stock May 1, '62, bales	5,229	1,444	4.0	[illegible]

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 535 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, today; rates have been advancing. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¼d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, [illegible], and by steamer, 50s.@55s.; Tallow, [illegible]. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, [illegible]; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, [illegible]; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, [illegible] ₩ tc.; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, [illegible]; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Oil, 25s.; and Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. 6d. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 25s. ₩ hhd.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	[illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
New-York	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails (via) Erie Railroad, 5 A. M. and [illegible]
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS as his commission.

THE WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE DOLLAR as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We take no notice of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

[illegible] GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The fall of Fort Macon, commanding the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., is announced this morning. This news, as did that of the fall of New-Orleans, comes to us from the rebels, but, of course, its authenticity cannot be doubted. It is contained in a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to which paper it is telegraphed. The report states that the surrender was conditional—the officers being allowed to leave with their side-arms. We shall soon have further details of this new triumph of the National arms, from our Special Correspondent, with Gen. BURNSIDE's command.

There is no longer a doubt that New-Orleans is in possession of our forces, as the official correspondence which preceded the surrender is published in our columns this morning. On Saturday last, it appears, Commodore FARRAGUT made a formal demand upon the Mayor of the City for the surrender, coupling it with a request that he should hoist the National flag over the City Hall, the Custom-house and the Mint. To this the Mayor returned a somewhat shuffling and grandiloquent answer, more remarkable for sound than sense, in which he says, he sees no occasion to surrender to Commodore FARRAGUT what is already in his possession. His epistle is a curious production. It will be seen from Commodore FARRAGUT's letter that helpless women and children were fired upon in the streets of the City, for welcoming the appearance of the "old flag" once more.

We have advices from Pittsburgh Landing to noon of Wednesday, at which time the expected great battle had not commenced, though the preparations for it were being pushed rapidly forward. As one of the preliminaries, the rebel communication with the Northwest, by the railroad running through Purdy, had been cut off. A strong reconnoissance was pushed in that direction from our right wing on Wednesday morning, and our troops met a force of rebel cavalry, who fled in great haste, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy, of which place our men took possession, while two bridges were destroyed, and a locomotive run into the river. All railroad communication with the country north of Corinth is thus cut off, and rebel supplies from that direction are stopped. A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, approved by Gen. STRONG, in command at Cairo, and, therefore, not to be regarded as "contraband," states the important fact that on Saturday last the consolidated morning report of Gen. HALLECK's army showed 160,000 effective men. The magnitude of the approaching contest may thus be judged in advance.

There appears to have been no truth in the rumor, telegraphed from Cairo, that a naval engagement had taken place at Fort Wright, on the Mississippi. A dispatch from our flotilla, dated the 30th ult., mentions the fact that the rebel gunboats had arrived from New-Orleans, but no hostile demonstration had been made by them.

There are five thousand bales of cotton, seven thousand hogsheads of sugar, and twenty thousand barrels of molasses now lying upon the levee at Memphis, of which the cotton will be burnt, and the sugar and molasses rolled into the river, on the approach of the National forces.

The career of the rebels in New-Mexico seems to have ended as ingloriously as it began. The statement that they had evacuated Santa Fé is fully confirmed, and they are now said to be retreating as fast as they can from the Territory, destitute of all munitions and provisions, of which it is impossible for them to get a supply in any quarter. [illegible] Santa Fé, they levied heavily on the [illegible], in some cases taking as high as [illegible] worth of goods and paying in Confederate [illegible]. Gen. CANBY was expected to follow the [illegible] until they made their exit from the Territory.

The [illegible] *Intelligencer* states that when [illegible], Gen. SAMUELS and Col. [illegible] down in the Valley organizing [illegible] under the restored Government, they met [illegible] division of the army, composed of [illegible] Germans, encamped between Charleston and [illegible]. They had become separated [illegible] tents and supplies, and had been forty [illegible] nights without covering. They had [illegible] everything in the country except the [illegible], and had commenced on them. Gen. [illegible], who had been detailed as a special [illegible] the division out of the wilderness toward Moorefield, was heard to say that he had never seen a better-looking body of men, or [illegible] capable of enduring the hardships [illegible] subject. It is said that Gen. [illegible] the division at Moorefield. [illegible]

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were introduced. A memorial was presented from JOHN BROOK, of [illegible] asking to build a city railroad in Washington in sixty days, and to pay $10,000 annually to the city. A resolution offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, relative to Kansas affairs, was laid over; also a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, declaring that the war shall be carried on for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and for no other purpose. Mr. WILSON's resolution, inquiring of the Military Committee whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. Speeches were made by Messrs. WILSON, of Massachusetts, MORRILL, of Maine, HOWE, of Wisconsin, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, all in favor of confiscation in some shape. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill recently reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, to provide for seacoast and other defences, was called up, and Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions. The bill has already been published complete in the TIMES. Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday week. A bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department was reported from the Military Committee. A bill to render Freedom national and Slavery sectional was reported from the Committee on Territories. The House then considered the Pacific Railroad bill until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax yesterday, we receive advices from Europe three days later than by the *Bremen*. She left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th ult. There is very little news of interest. The London *Times*, speculating upon the importance of the then coming struggle for the possession of New-Orleans, says that its occupation by our forces would be "a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States." The London *Herald* is again urging interference in American affairs by the British Government. It was rumored in France that the police had arrested twelve hundred workmen on a charge of sedition. A dispatch from Madrid states that Spain will not, as has been asserted, withdraw her troops from Mexico, but will retain them there until the satisfaction demanded is obtained. Very little cotton was changing hands in the Liverpool market, but prices were firm. Breadstuffs were advancing, and Provisions were generally unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93⅞@94 for money. American Securities were dull.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday presented to Gen. ANDERSON and Sergeant HART, of Fort Sumter, the medals prepared in honor of the heroic defence of that National stronghold. Nearly all the old officers of the Chamber were reelected, in spite of an effort for a change in the organization. Committees were appointed to report upon the course of the Secretary in reference to a circular issued to the members; to proceed to Washington and look after the tax bill, and to forward the plan for a line of steamers from San Francisco to China. Appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of R. C. GOODHUE, an esteemed member of the Chamber.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, yesterday, but had a very slim attendance, partly on account of the weather, and it being May-day. The business transacted was generally routine, being action upon "general orders" heretofore noticed. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry concerning the Telegraph poles throughout the City. A report in favor of directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to take up the rails in Greenwich and Washington streets was laid over. The Board of Aldermen, also, met with a full Board, and the official proceedings will be found in another portion of the paper.

Mr. C. C. CAMBRELENG, for many years a prominent politician of this State, died at his residence at West Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was originally a successful merchant of this City, afterwards represented it in Congress for many terms, where he took a leading part, and he was appointed Minister to Russia under the Administration of VAN BUREN. He was a man of great practical sense and of inflexible honesty, and the City of New-York has seldom sent to the National Councils a person more worthy of her metropolitan position.

Major-Gen. MITCHEL, thirty years ago, during the famous bank riots in Cincinnati, when the city government was at the mercy of the mob, restored order in a few hours, by his personal daring and command of men. Celerity of movements is always one of his characteristics.

The official report of the part taken in the battle of Shiloh, by the Second Division of Gen. BUELL's Army, Brig.-Gen. A. D. MCCOOK commanding, has just been published. He applauds the courage of his men most emphatically. The day before the battle they marched 22 miles, and the night before going into action many of them stood without sleep in the streets of Savanna. He calls particular attention to the distinguished conduct of Col. JACOB AMMEN, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, commanding the Tenth Brigade. "The cool and vigorous method in which he fought his brigade, protecting all the while the left flank of the army, gave me," remarks Gen. MCCOOK, "a profitable lesson in the science of battle."

Gen. LOVELL, of whom we hear at New-Orleans, in command of the rebel troops, is the great-grandson of "Master LOVELL," famous in his day in Boston; and the father of this officer was JAMES LOVELL, who held a place in the Boston Custom house during the administrations of JEFFERSON and MADISON. Gen. LOVELL was born in Boston, and, we believe, has relatives now residing in that vicinity.

A letter from the ship *S. G. Glover*, which arrived at Madras from Boston on March 8, states that she was chased by a supposed privateer on Dec. 2, in latitude 23° north, longitude 32° 30′ west, but that by crowding on all sail she managed to elude the suspicious craft.

The ship *Undaunted*, of Boston, Capt. ELLIOT, was at Ship Island on the 14th inst., loading cotton for Boston from prizes. She will also bring about 200 invalided soldiers. The *Undaunted* was expected to sail about April 24.

On April 10, the gunboat *Huron* captured a schooner loaded with cotton attempting to run the blockade of Charleston. The prize is estimated to be worth $10,000.

A dispatch from LARZ ANDERSON, dated Cincinnati, April 30, announces the arrival there of the remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH. Mrs. SMITH is now in Philadelphia, awaiting their arrival at that city, where they will be interred.

On Tuesday evening last, the colored people of New-Haven commemorated the passage of the act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia by a public meeting in Temple Hall. Rev. A. G. BEMAN presided, and addresses were made by Rev. DRS. BACON, Rev. J. S. C. ABBOTT, and others.

PHILOMENE HILDEBRAND has instituted a suit against WM. LILL, a well-known citizen of Chicago, alleging seduction and breach of promise to marry, and laying damages at $50,000. Mr. LILL has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

There was a rumor in circulation at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday that 25 men, belonging to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at Newport's News, had deserted, and gone over to the enemy. Ten of them are said to have gone on Saturday night, and the remaining fifteen went on Sunday evening. The boats of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which were hauled upon the beach after the destruction of those vessels, are missing, and it is said that the deserters took them. The Maryland Fifth was raised in Baltimore and the adjacent counties as a State Guard, not to be sent out of the State, but to remain and do guard duty along the lines of the railroads. Finally, the regiment were asked if they would go out of the State to fight for the Union. It was put to vote, and there were only three dissenting voices out of the whole regiment. These three were promptly discharged, and the others were sent to Newport's News.

All boats leaving Cairo for the Tennessee River have brass pieces upon their bows, and one upon each side, besides an armed guard upon the hurricane deck, to repel any attempt of guerrillas to fire into the boat.

In Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the order in the Hackley case was at last agreed upon and determined. DONELSON is receiver, and DAVIS, the plaintiff, is allowed to "share and share alike" in the profits of the contract. In the same branch of the Court, before Justice CLERKE, certain parties moved, by *certiorari*, to bring up for review the proceedings of the Corporation in 1859, in the matter of regulating and grading Eightieth-street, alleging fraud and collusion between the then Street Commissioner, WILLIAM TAYLOR, and the contractor for the work, by which the assessments were alleged to be nearly double what they should have been. Decision in the matter was reserved.

The Stock Market, with less excitement than on Wednesday, was generally firm yesterday, and finally closed steady. United States 6s, 97⅞; New-York Central, 85; Gold advanced to 102¼@⅜, and Exchange to 112¾@113 ₩ cent.

The rain-storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Breadstuffs were less active; *Flour*, Rye and Oats were firmer; Wheat and Corn steady. The movements in Provisions were restricted, but prices were well supported. Sugars were in moderate request. Whisky was cheaper. A number of auction sales of Dry Goods took place, at which fair prices were realized for all desirable articles. The freight market was quiet, but rates were advancing.

Yorktown in 1781 and 1862.

The army commanded by Gen. MCCLELLAN has now been before Yorktown precisely the period it took WASHINGTON to reduce that stronghold, in the memorable siege of '81. This period has been in both cases filled up in precisely the same manner—the construction of lines of offensive works. To make the parallel complete, it only remains that the same result should follow the operations of Gen. MCCLELLAN as attended the preparations of Gen. WASHINGTON, namely, the surrender of the enemy's force. Three weeks WASHINGTON employed in weaving a web around CORNWALLIS at Yorktown. For three weeks has Gen. MCCLELLAN been doing the same thing for the present rebel force, on the grander scale and with the vastly more destructive enginery of modern warfare. When the British General saw what the American army had done, he realized that resistance was hopeless—and surrendered. No general engagement took place between the two forces. WASHINGTON sacrificed no lives, except the few that were lost in the preliminary operations. His reduction of Yorktown was a triumph of pure military strategy. If it should turn out that Gen. MCCLELLAN designed to emulate his illustrious predecessor in this also? It would jump with that General's military method, and would certainly be a glorious triumph in the estimation of every right-minded man. And yet one scarcely ventures to desire that it should be so; for malignity can go very far, and there are not wanting those who would make such a bloodless victory the occasion for a renewed howl against a General whom they have determined at all hazards to defame. But whether it enters into the plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Yorktown shall fall into his hands as the ripe fruit of his strategic combinations, or whether he intends to hurl his vast force against the rebel line with a shock that shall shake the Atlantic coast to its foundations—one thing is certain: the crisis is impending; the gigantic preparations of the Commanding General are now complete, and any hour the electric wire may be freighted with intelligence that will be as decisive of the fate of the rebellion as the glorious tidings which WASHINGTON transmitted to the Continental Congress on the 18th of October, 1781, was decisive of American freedom and independence.

Historical analogies are necessarily imperfect, and we have no desire to establish any forced parallel between the present siege of Yorktown and that of the Revolutionary era; but there are some points of comparison and some of contrast between the two sieges, that may be profitably considered in view of impending events. We have already indicated that the preliminary operations in both investments were similar. Indeed, so marked is the analogy, that, with certain verbal substitutions, one might almost read the daily reports of progress transmitted by WASHINGTON to the President of Congress, as descriptive of operations in the peninsula to-day. Such dispatches as these are common:

"OCT. 1.—A small fire all day from our riflemen and the enemy's Yagers. *On the 30th, in the morning, we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their* exterior works, and withdrawn themselves to those near the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which command their line of works in a very near advance. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using to bring up our artillery and stores to open our batteries."

Under date of Oct. 6, WASHINGTON writes:

"We have been assiduously employed in making fascines and gabions, and in transporting our heavy cannon, mortars, and stores from Trebell's Landing, on James River. Opened trenches on the 6th October, and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works. 7th and 8th, employed in completing the first parallel. On the 9th, the American battery on the right opened, having six 18 and 24-pounders, two mortars, and two howitzers. On the 11th October, advanced second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works. Only one man killed, and three or four wounded."

Again, under date of Oct. 14, WASHINGTON reports:

"The two redoubts on the left of the British line carried by assault. The firmness and bravery of the troops were admirable. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected the business by the bayonet alone. The works are of vast importance, and from them shall enfilade the whole enemy's line."

Such is the character of the operations which WASHINGTON was conducting for the reduction of Yorktown. They extend over the whole period from the 28th of September to the 17th of October, when CORNWALLIS sent a proposition of capitulation. It is very much the character of the operations MCCLELLAN has been pushing forward for the past three weeks. But, aside from this general resemblance, the proportions of the present siege take it out of all comparison with that of the Revolutionary era. It needs to say nothing of the changes time has made in the *materiel* and methods of warfare, nor contrast the small smooth-bore cannon of those days, and the old flint-lock muskets, grasped by the hard hands of the ununiformed yeoman militia, with the tremendous enginery and destructive missiles of modern warfare. It may, however, surprise those who have been wont to read the history of the campaigns of the Revolution only as bedaubed by patriotic rouge, to learn that the total British army at the famous siege of Yorktown numbered only a little over five thousand men, while the whole force, French and American, under WASHINGTON, did not exceed twenty thousand! The rebel force now intrenched behind its works in that locality, on the contrary, is carried as high as two hundred thousand; while the very lowest figure at which it can be placed will still make it ten times the strength of the army of CORNWALLIS. What the magnitude of our opposing army may be is hardly a fit subject for speculation; but we can give it no such advantage over the rebel force as WASHINGTON's army had over that of CORNWALLIS—namely, four to one; and which the Duke of WELLINGTON counted the proper proportion for a force storming intrenchments over those thus protected. Moreover, WASHINGTON had this advantage, that he commanded the upper part of the peninsula as well as the rear of Yorktown, and was thus able to weave a web completely around the British garrison, whereas MCCLELLAN, approaching from below, is compelled to throw his army against a line of works that stretch across *the whole peninsula*.

It in nowise takes from the glory that belongs to WASHINGTON thus to indicate the precise conditions of a problem which he solved with consummate skill. "No expedition," wrote FRANKLIN from Paris, "was ever better planned or better executed." But it should surely shut the mouths of those who pursue the Commander of the Army of the Potomac with their calumnies, to see that their insensate carpings, as it were, rebound on the Father of his Country. Gen. MCCLELLAN has not been longer before Yorktown than was Gen. WASHINGTON, while the task before him has certainly been ten times as great. One thing we may be sure of: whatever the enemies of MCCLELLAN may say of his operations before Yorktown, WASHINGTON would not regard them as tardy. Happily, the number of those who share this sentiment forms a constantly increasing majority. Even the slight glimpses the public has been allowed to catch of the gigantic work our army in the peninsula has performed—and now on the eve of having its full effect—are sufficient to inspire the amplest confidence both in the plans and the final success of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The New Slave-trade Treaty.

The Slave-trade has received its death-blow, in the treaty just concluded between the Governments of England and the United States. Disguise it as we may, we cannot escape the charge, before the civilized world, of having been, to a great extent, one prime cause of the immunity afforded, for many years past, to this accursed traffic. Under the pretence of our national dignity, and the consequent susceptibility respecting a right of search, the American flag has been the protection to the abandoned of all nations, who were bent upon making money in this unhallowed manner, against not only the feelings of all Christendom, but our own professions.

But this was while the destiny of this great nation was wielded by men who—so far from being anxious for the curtailment of Slavery—have deliberately inaugurated a war for the overthrow of our nationality, merely because they were losing the power of extending the influence of the "peculiar institution." Now that the voice of the North, which means the vast majority of the nation, is enabled to be heard, we see the animus of the people in the steps already taken toward ridding us of this foul blot upon our country's escutcheon. The conviction and execution of the pirate GORDON was the first tangible proof given of the little sympathy which we had with slave-stealers, and this new treaty—emanating evidently from the clear, logical pen of WILLIAM H. SEWARD—is still stronger evidence, if further evidence was needed.

Henceforth the Government of the United States washes its hands completely of all complicity in the Slave-trade, and its iniquities can never, directly or indirectly, be brought home to us. Henceforth qualified officers of the British navy can, with certain testimonials, and within certain available latitudes, board any American merchant vessel as "may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African Slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, *during the* voyage *on which they are met by the said cruisers*, been engaged in the African Slave-trade, contrary to the provisions of the treaty; and such cruisers may detain and send, or carry away, such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon." Any qualified officers of the American navy have, of course, an equal right, under the same circumstances and in the same latitudes, to do the very same to British suspected merchant vessels.

The means employed for avoiding anything like unfriendly collision in the discharge of these humane duties—the mode of bringing offenders, of either nation, to speedy and condign punishment, in the event of being proved guilty by the courts, or of compensating them in case of illegal detention—the punishment mutually agreed upon to be inflicted upon any naval officer who shall transcend his instructions,—the minute enumeration of articles which shall be considered as affording *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was engaged in the African Slave-trade—are all matured with the utmost circumspection, and give abundant evidence of the perfect good faith in which both contracting parties have entered into this important engagement.

Three mixed courts of adjudication, formed by an equal number of individuals of each nation—one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New-York—are to be established. The treaty is to be in force for ten years, at the end of which time either party may give notice of a wish to terminate it; and, in that case, it shall, one year afterward, cease to have effect. By that time however, it is to be reasonably hoped that the Slave-trade will have been long enough dead and buried beyond all resurrection.

It is noticeable that the admirers and defenders of Slavery on this Continent are already carping at the provisions of this able and well-intended treaty; and they do so under cover of the pleasurable prospects afforded of future entanglements and collisions with Great Britain in attempting to carry it out. But we think as little of the sagacity as we do of the patriotism of these birds of ill omen. So far from this treaty being the source of future misunderstandings with England, we consider it admirably devised to clear away one of the very few points yet remaining to create unnecessary differences between two kindred nations. It will, moreover, make us not only more respectable, but more respected, among the nations of the world—by proving a determination to make our actions, with regard to the Slave-trade, conform a little better than they have hitherto done to the spirit which we have so long professed.

ANOTHER FLICKER OF BORDER-RUFFIANISM.—It would seem that the illustrious moss-trooper, Dr. JENNISON, has achieved a victory over his Kansas persecutors. Gens. STURGIS and DENVER are said to have been relieved of their commands in the Territory, while the Doctor is relieved from his parole at St. Louis. Thus does everlasting justice vindicate itself.

Of the circumstances which brought about the imprisonment of JENNISON, a letter, in another column, *from one of our Western correspondents*, gives a truthful narrative. The Kansas Regiments were disgusted at the inactivity in which they were detained by STURGIS and DENVER, while CURTIS was clamoring for reinforcements, and a broad harvest of glory was ready for their sickle, not only in Arkansas, but in New-Mexico. DENVER, one of BUCHANAN's legatees in Kansas, they knew as having no liking for the Territory or its people, and as capable of deliberately defeating their aspirations for fame. STURGIS, who has the reputation, justly or not, of excessive addiction to strong drink; is lavish in his professions of friendship for Slavery, and his hostility to "Abolitionists," and has followed with relentless venom such men as JENNISON, whose motive in entering the service is less patriotic than fanatic. Discouraged by the stand-still policy of his leaders, and offended by their studied neglect and insults, JENNISON resigned the command of his regiment, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of May. A day or two after, an order was received by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, directly from Gen. STURGIS, as if JENNISON had already retired. This paper JENNISON destroyed, and continued to fulfill the duties of his rank. He was, however, arrested by direction of Gen. STURGIS, who ordered him to be put in irons and conveyed to St. Louis; and thither, after sundry imprisonments by the way, and much suffering, the prisoner was carried and placed in a common jail. Prominent citizens of St. Louis interposed for his release; and he has not only been released, but his foes have been put to shame.

To place STURGIS and DENVER in Kansas was an unhappy mistake. The simple fact that their sympathies are notoriously strong for Slavery, at once raises an impassable barrier between them and the people, whose cordial confidence and support could alone give success to their military plans, and whose animosity to the peculiar Southern institution has just grounds. Their leader should have been in thorough harmony with themselves. Thus the invaluable fighting qualities of the borderers, qualities maturely cultivated in the squabbles provoked by the Pro-Slavery advisers of BUCHANAN, would have been utilized, and made to play a most effective part in the Western campaign. As it is, discontent and demoralization have crept into the ranks, and it will be hard to restore the force to its early efficiency. JENNISON has not heretofore been of incalculable service to the country, or to public order. The incident to which he was involuntarily a party, and which has procured the displacement of two incompetent commanders, is his somewhat slender title to respect.

APRIL.—There have been a greater number of important events and actions during the month of April, just closed, than in any month of the war. It has been a month of great surrenders, battles and movements. It has been illustrated by the surrender of Island Number Ten and its six thousand rebel troops; by the surrender of Fort Pulaski and its rebel garrison; by the capitulation of New-Orleans, the New-York of the South, and all its rebels, excepting those who fled. It has been crimsoned by the bloody battle of Shiloh, and by a *hundred minor engagements, fought along a* line of fifteen hundred miles in extent, from Yorktown to Santa Fé. It has seen the splendid march of MITCHEL and the masterly movements of POPE. It has seen the advance of MCDOWELL to Fredericksburgh, and the march of Gen. BANKS toward Staunton. CURTIS' column has been moving eastward through Missouri, STEELE preparing to descend the Arkansas, and FREMONT advancing southward through Virginia. BURNSIDE has been busy in North Carolina, and the capture of Fort Macon splendidly closes the month's work. HUNTER has been drawing in his strength, preparatory to a spring upon the enemy. But the greatest work of the month, greater than the surrenders, heavier than the engagements, more trying than the marches, has been the prodigious preparation going on for the two decisive battles of the war—that under Gen. MCCLELLAN, on the York River, and that under Gen. HALLECK, on the Tennessee. The month which has just come in, the sweet month of May, will, in all human probability, be that in which the purpose and result of all these preparations will appear. So that, though the operations of April have been immeasurably important and splendid, they bid fair to be entirely overshadowed by the operations of May.

STILL ANOTHER FORT REPOSSESSED.—From the rebels this morning we give the news that Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., has surrendered to Gen. BURNSIDE. This nearly completes the work of recapturing from the rebels the forts and strongholds on the Southern seaboard. A short distance further down the coast, at Wilmington, are Forts Caswell and Johnson, still in rebel hands; and some distance southward still is *Fort Sumter* and the other forts in Charleston harbor. When these fall into our hands, we will have repossessed every fort of consequence on the Southern Atlantic coast. Our correspondent with Gen. BURNSIDE informed our readers a fortnight ago that Fort Macon had been invested, and that the work of reducing it had begun by slow bombardment. This is now the consummation of the work—finished, as nearly all of Gen. BURNSIDE's operations are finished, with perfect success. It was evident, when BURNSIDE had taken Newbern, that this fort must fall; and when he carried a body of his troops down to Beaufort, its surrender became doubly sure. But the rebels indulged in their ordinary bluster about its strength. They have been shut up in the fort now for over a month; and at last have succumbed either before hunger or hot shot—at all events before BURNSIDE. It would be well for North Carolina now, if she would adopt the line of policy attributed to her of late, and voluntarily return to the Union. Her year of rebellion has been, indeed, a miserable and unfortunate year for her.

Now let Gen. HUNTER look out for his laurels. It is quite time that the insolent rebels and snobs of South Carolina were blown out of Fort Sumter.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE UNDER FIRE.—The VAN WYCK Investigating Committee is *realizing the truth that curses come home to* roost. Having investigated for themselves, and been the cause of much investigation in others, they find themselves at last very curiously and unceremoniously inquired into by the House, whose delegated authority they have, it seems, been using more freely than prudently. The truth is, this Committee started for a fixed purpose, and that achieved, it should have subsided. It was raised with a view to making a case against FREMONT, to exposing the frauds in the War and the defection in the Navy Department. Accordingly it visited St. Louis, and investigated, without calling before it either FREMONT or MCKINSTRY; it followed the unhappy CUMMINGS into the inkiest recesses of the *World's* press-room, and, as if bottled porter and chip hats for the army were not enough, charged him with vast balances which, alas! he had never handled; it overhauled the brokerages of the opulent MORGAN, and when found, made a note of some $75,000, to which that Dives was not entitled. But whatever merit and demerit there may have been in these partial and eccentric inquiries, the premature publication of so much of the testimony, strictly *ex parte*, which related to FREMONT, proved that the Committee conducted its inquest in no judicial spirit; but rather with the ardor and eagerness of detectives, thirsting for the magnificent popular reward of successful zeal. With this discovery the public confidence in the Committee vanished. Its usefulness ceased. Its bulky volume of evidence published at midwinter nobody read. The inquiry into the contracts for arms, the Secretary of War placed in better hands. For all practical purposes the Committee has been simply a source of useless expense and popular annoyance.

The course of the House of Representatives would seem to be simple. Let the Committee be discharged forthwith, and let another be appointed to examine and report upon the honesty, fairness and impartiality with which these gentlemen have executed their functions. So shall the public and the interests of public morality be served.

BOGUS INDORSEMENT OF "BEVERAGES."—The *Express* and the *Staats Zeitung* set all the glasses in Liquordom a-jingling by their announcement that the General Term of the Common Pleas had decided the old liquor cases against the People. They even put in the mouths of Judges DALY, HILTON and BRADY the arguments with which they justified the conclusion arrived at; and the *Zeitung* comments on the bearing of the decision on "the oppressors and tormentors of the tavernkeepers"—meaning the Police—and on "the much-abused MCCUNN," who is thus "gloriously vindicated" from the asperaions of "the Anglo-American organs of temperance fanaticism."

Unhappily, "human nature" has not yet become so universally educated, so magnanimous, so broad and grand in its scope, as not to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition;" or, "to speak more plainly," the whole thing is *bogus*. "MCCUNN on Beverages" awaits vindication; the Common Pleas has not spoken. "I am directed to state," says the Clerk of that Court, "that the Court at General Term has not made any decision upon the questions *presented to it in the liquor cases*, nor has any intimation been given by either of the Judges as to what the disposition will be. After the argument, the cases were reserved for decision, without the expression of any opinion whatever."

Had the reporter made a little too free with "beverage, beveragium, or biberagium?"

CITY POSTAL REFORMS.—The new Postmaster is vindicating his claim to the good things we were pleased to say of him at the time of his appointment. In another column we print a programme for the reception and delivery of letters at the several City stations, which inaugurates a new era in that department of the service. Seven times daily will the letters be carried from the Post-office to the stations; and as often will the letters deposited at the stations be transmitted to the Post-office. From the lamp-post depositories, which now number a fraction less than six hundred, the letters will be gathered five times a day; and four times daily will the carriers deliver letters. While this increase of activity and efficiency is a capital omen for the future, we are gratified to know it is but an instalment of the reforms and ameliorations which Mr. WAKEMAN contemplates. The City has at last an alive Postmaster.

PHILOSOPHY OF EMPTY HOUSES.—The *Demokrat* thinks the City is likely to be depopulated by the operation of the Concert Saloon act, and like "foolish laws." We quote:

"DECREASE OF POPULATION.—To judge by the many dwellings which are not yet rented, notwithstanding the nearness of moving day, the number of inhabitants is decreasing. The war has less to do with it than the foolish laws which are to be enforced in the City, according to the country-village ideas of hypocritical scrupulers."

There is this consolation, that the remaining citizens may hope to dwell in a City whose principal thoroughfare has ceased to be a continuous brothel.

A CAST-AWAY LECTURER.—A large audience assembled at Continental Hall, on Monday evening, to listen to a lecture by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, on the latest questions of the war. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the Chairman received the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. TILTON: "I am detained at [illegible] by a railroad accident, and cannot lecture, but propose to the audience three cheers in advance for the abolition of Slavery from every square inch of the Republic." The reading of this dispatch satisfied the assemblage that Mr. TILTON's absence was no fault of his own, and the statement elicited three boisterous cheers. Mr. TILTON will deliver his lecture this evening, May 2, at the same place.

FOREIGN NEWS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The London Times on the Importance of the Capture of New-Orleans.

Defeat of Twelve Hundred Workmen in France.

Fresh Spanish Troops to Remain in Mexico.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 93 7-8 to 94.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock A. M. of the 19th ult., and Queenstown, 20th, arrived at Halifax at 5 P. M. to-day. She has 65 passengers for Boston. No specie reported.

The *America*, on the 21st, spoke the mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool, at 7½ o'clock P. M., off Roatan.

Also, on the 17th, spoke the ships *Samuel Rodgers*, Trenton, *Oriental* and *Verona*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times editorially expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New-Orleans, and says the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a stunning blow right over the great artery of the seceded States.

The *Morning Herald* (conservative organ) has a vigorous editorial on the protracted continuance of the American struggle. National predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. It sees no signs of exhaustion in the North, and no signs of discouragement in the South, and believes that no probable military achievement on either side would suffice to bring either party to terms. With these views, our commercial and political policy should be regulated on the conclusion that a speedy peace is hopeless.

The *Herald* further says that the Government of Washington should be permitted to have one more chance, and if they fail, the great Powers should peremptorily intervene on behalf of the general well-being of mankind. That this has not been done before is owing to the generosity of England, as France was ready; but it is time that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need.

The general news, as well as the commercial, is almost a blank.

Further experiments in the armor-plating of ships are engaging attention both in France and England.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that the French Police have arrested twelve hundred workmen on the charge of sedition.

The Bourse was quiet and firm; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Greek and Turkish affairs are but little changed.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government have sent two naval engineers to America to inspect the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* and the new coast fortifications.

ITALY.

Great delight was manifested in all parts of Italy at the great language of PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE in the Italian debate in the British House of Commons.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 27 had arrived, and is on board the *America*. The news is generally anticipated.

Authentic intelligence had been received that about 4,000 Persian troops, with 100 guns, were on their way to Herat, and that SO-DAR-JAN, of Herat, as directed by the King, had ordered 10,000 sowars and infantry to march against them.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

LONDON, *old Queenstown*, Sunday, April 20.
DRESDEN, Saturday, April 19.

SAXONY has acceded to the French and Prussian commercial treaty.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has made two official propositions; one for accelerating the liberation of the serfs, and the other for creating a system of Parliamentary representation. The proposition has been referred to the Council of the Empire.

MADRID, Saturday, April 19.

Spain will not, as has been reported, withdraw her troops from Mexico. They will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 19—Evening.

COTTON—The markets continue closed for Cotton, and some 2,000 bales have changed hands at firm prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour has an upward tendency. Wheat still advancing, and 1d.@2d. higher since Tuesday. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef tending downward, Pork easier, Bacon buoyant, Lard steady.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19.

Consols close at 93⅞@94 for money.

American Securities are dull and drooping.

HAVRE, Thursday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,500 bales; prices 5f. 50c. higher; New-Orleans free ordinaire, 107f.; bas, fair, stock, 64,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, April 19.

The Bourse is inactive. Rentes 70f. 50c.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19.

BARING, CROSLEY & CO. report WHEAT firmer, and 2@3d. higher. Flour advanced 2d.@1s. Corn still and unchanged. SUGAR tending downward. Rice firm. COFFEE buoyant. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 68s. TALLOW fell, at 46s.@46s. 3d. ASHES quiet, at 30s. PETROLEUM, 2s. CODFISH, £30. CODOIL, £36. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 36s. 3d.@37s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES have been dull during the week, and prices are slightly lower. Erie Shares, Illinois Centrals, 50¼@47¼ discount.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased £38,000.

Vocal Gymnastics.

An exhibition of the class in vocal gymnastics, under training of Prof. HAUSMANN, took place on Wednesday, at FERRIS' Female Institute, on Madison-avenue. The young ladies ranged in age from near twenty to very small girls of some seven years. The spectators were invited friends of the pupils, and clergymen, professors and others interested in promoting intellectual advantages in our educational institutions. The exercises, apart from their exceeding value in developing the bronchial and pulmonic muscles, are beautiful to the looker-on. The Quaker or Methodist may thus enjoy all the charm of grace to be witnessed in the ballroom, without the disallowing adjuncts. The eminent Professor stands in the midst of his fair pupils, clad in an unadorned suit of gray flannel, with the hair combed back from the skin, of course, but no perfumery, forming a wholesome contrast to the fashionable mode of Queen Fashion. The Professor is evidently powerful upon her majesty above named, and openly avows that put-and-out Bloomerism is inadmissible. The progress of the several classes attached to our first schools in this City and Brooklyn is eminently satisfactory to the principals, who introduced the method rather as an experiment. The "Charge of the Light Brigade" was among the pieces selected to display the versatility of elocutionary organs, and also some very interesting action of the respiratory organs both with and without expression of feature. Something new under the sun was developed in what was announced as *phonetic spelling*, in which the word was first spelled as it sounded, and afterward pronounced as usual. The dumb-bell exercise (would you it is here practiced with wooden pieces) was, of course, a laughable amusement for our young in the period at chating is in its season. If the more suitable hearts would only introduce it at home, it needed but open air and free space to make a part of this course, at least a standing and healthful resource for exhilaration to *ennuyee* City belles, or healthful reaction to the contracted and stooping attitude of those confined to shops or working tables. An address, setting forth the object and progress of the system in female schools, was delivered by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D. A class of gentlemen is already formed, who are very much in favor of the exercises for their own or other vocal collings.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(For Board of Aldermen see Third Page.)

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 1, 1862.
8 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles G. Fleckner, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Gross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Petition of property owners in the neighborhood of Twenty-third-street and North River, asking that the Common Council will cause a ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to North Seventh-street, Jersey City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That William A. Mellis be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Committee Stevenson—

Resolved, That the railroad way of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Council Hogan—

Resolved, That the New-York Consolidated Stage Company—that part of it known as the Broadway line of stages, now running from the South Ferry to Forty-second-street, be hereby authorized and directed to extend their route up to Fifteenth-street, and that each and all of the stages run in their turn up to that point, Broadway and Fifteenth-street.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby directed to take up their rails at present laid in Greenwich and Washington-streets between Reade and Canal streets, within thirty days from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council, and in their failure to do so, then the Croton Aqueduct Board to cause said rails to be taken up, and the expense thereof charged to, and collected from said Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to preamble and resolution relative to the authority any party or parties have for placing or erecting telegraph poles in the streets of the City. The Commissioner states that the Independent Telegraph Company, the only one raising poles at the present time, have been waited upon by the officers of the Department and questioned as to their authority. They referred to two resolutions passed by the Councilmen, one December 24, the other January 20, 1862. On examination it was found that the first resolution was not approved by the Mayor, and that the second had not been concurred in by the Aldermen. Therefore, the Department notified said Company to remove their poles. In their failure to comply therewith, the Corporation Counsel was informed of the matter, with the view of prosecuting said Company.

Which was received and entered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, (Joint,) adverse to reimbursing Third Regiment, (cavalry,) New-York State Militia, and Sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia; also, to appropriating twelve thousand five hundred dollars for new uniforms for Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee, while desiring to acknowledge the eminently patriotic services of the soldiers from this City, do not feel that the Common Council possesses the requisite authority to reimburse them for the expense of uniforms, and, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be respectfully denied.

Councilman Orton moved that, in connection with the above matter, General Order No. 20 be taken up, being a report of the Committee on National Affairs, on the application of the Fifth and Seventy-first Regiments, and part of the First Regiment Cavalry, for an appropriation for uniforms, and adverse to the adoption of resolutions in favor of such propositions.

While the latter report was being read,

Councilman Orton moved that the further reading be suspended.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the two reports be received, and the recommendations of the Committee, in both cases, adopted.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, between Avenues A and B, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the telegraph apparatus in house of Engine Company No. 24 to be repaired and put in working order immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Printing and Advertising, in favor of adopting resolution, that the bill of the New-York Ledger for advertising for Chief Engineer's office, amounting to $166, be paid, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter B. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of $1,000, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the Five Points House of Industry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a culvert and receiving basin be built on the southeast corner of Suffolk and Houston streets, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the above amount, on the presentation to him of the proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Orton moved that the above matter be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that they be requested to return the same with their opinion thereon at length, at their earliest convenience.

Which was carried.

Resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, that the Standing Committee on Finance of both Boards be directed to meet jointly, as a Joint Special Committee, for the consideration of the financial estimates of the Comptroller for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for that purpose only.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be placed on file.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to memorialize the Legislature in relation to the bill now before that body, designated as the "Cat bill," the Common Council believing said bill to be antagonistic to the interests of a large portion of our citizens, who pay annually a large sum into the City Treasury, whose business would be greatly injured by the passage of said bill.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be placed on file.

Which was carried.

Petition of owners of property on the stage route of Joseph Churchill's line of stages, running from Thirty-second-street and Broadway to Manhattanville and High Bridge, to grant an extension of said route through Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue to Harlem Bridge, and also from Manhattanville, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, through Broadway to Tenth-avenue, to Carmansville and Fort Washington.

[In the Board of Councilmen, March 10, motion that prayer of petitioners be granted, lost, for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.]

Councilman Barney moved that said petition be referred to Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to enter upon his next pay-roll for engineers the names of the engineers of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 8, 29, 35, 46 and 47, for services rendered from November 1, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to December 31, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at such rate per annum as provided for by said ordinance; also, that the Comptroller be directed to pay such engineers, according to the pay-roll of the engineers herein stated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans and specifications for the excavating and fitting up the basements of all houses built hereafter for the use of the Fire Department.

[In Board of Councilmen, March 10, pending motion of Councilman Jones to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And that all such work be done by contract," the same was laid over.]

Mr. Orton moved to amend said resolution by substituting therefor the following:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to include in all future contracts for the construction of houses for the use of the Fire Department a condition requiring the builder to excavate the cellars, put in floor and ceiling, or lath and plaster the walls and ceilings.

Which was carried.

The President put the question on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles H. Coe, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, being amount paid in error on bulkhead property owned by Mr. Coe, the same not being liable to taxation.

Councilman Hasleton moved that the report be received, and the resolution referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Ross—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the telegraph wires connecting the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 33, 36 and 46 with the bell-tower on Thirty-third-street, to be taken from the tops of the houses in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth-avenue and No. 46 Engine-house, and have said wire properly erected on poles through Thirty-seventh-street, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars, and that he cause the same to be done without delay.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, on petition of J. M. S. Mills, (for privilege of changing his mode of conveyance on the Third-avenue, south of Forty-fourth street, and substituting stage cars for the stages now being run by him on such stage routes,) in favor of adopting a resolution that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

Councilman Barney moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cherry-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Report of minority of Committee on Railroads in favor of adopting resolution that John S. Mills, his associates or assigns, be permitted and authorized to run stages in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance for passengers over and upon the streets of his present stage route, with power to lay down and use at each end of the route such necessary switches (not exceeding one hundred feet in length) as may become necessary for the working thereof, and for the better accommodation of public travel, the payment to the City of the same license fee for each car as is now charged by existing ordinances.

Councilman Gross moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the house of Engine Company No. 6 forthwith.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brice moved that the said resolution be amended by inserting after the word "directed" the words "to advertise for proposals and contract to the lowest bidder."

Which was carried.

The President put the question on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—18.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President—3.

Councilman Stevenson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was adopted the report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution to build a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Sewers.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution that the salary of the Assistant Messenger to the Board of Councilmen be fixed at the rate of $750 per annum, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the telegraph wires connecting the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 33, 36 and 46 with the bell-tower on Thirty-third-street, to be taken from the tops of the houses in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth-avenue and No. 46 Engine-house, and have said wire properly erected on poles through Thirty-seventh-street, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars, and that he cause the same to be done without delay.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, on petition of J. M. S. Mills, (for privilege of changing his mode of conveyance on the Third-avenue, south of Forty-fourth street, and substituting stage cars for the stages now being run by him on such stage routes,) in favor of adopting a resolution that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

Councilman Barney moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, commencing at a point ninety feet east from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer now in the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the East River Sewer, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting accompanying ordinance for the construction of a receiving basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company No. 5, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of $250, and that no inspector be appointed thereon.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "that no inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Desmond, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice—8.

The President put the question on accepting the report and adopting the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hasleton, The President—3.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the telegraph wires connecting the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 33, 36 and 46 with the bell-tower on Thirty-third-street, to be taken from the tops of the houses in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth-avenue and No. 46 Engine-house, and have said wire properly erected on poles through Thirty-seventh-street, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars, and that he cause the same to be done without delay.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hasleton—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for laying a new floor in the Engine Room of Engine Company No. 42. Also, for new floors to the house, and for putting said house in thorough repair.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—The President—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Streets resolution that the carriage-way of Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hasleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hasleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting the resolution, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to rent the two upper floors of a portion of the building southwest corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to be used as a drill-room and armory for the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, the rent of the same not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that Croton water-pipes be laid in Ninety-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hasleton, Keech—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure of Messrs. Harbeson & Co., the hose to Carriage in their possession built for Hose Co. No. 5, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for the use of Engine Company No. 46, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 16.

Which the President declared to be lost, for want of a Constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—7.

Councilman Hayes moved a reconsideration of such unfavorable vote.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the report be received and resolution adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hasleton, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Orton, Ross, Babcock—11.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hasleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—8.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned to Monday, 5th inst., at 8o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.—To-day a work of great magnitude commences. Mr. TROW's canvassers commence their work of collecting names for the new *City Directory*. Such a task is no easy one. Last year the total number of names collected amounted to 159,625, making it surprising that the Directory is so universally correct. Our citizens will of course afford all the facilities in their power to the canvassers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 797, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With intensely Interesting Particulars and a Narrative of Events preceding the Struggle—Rebel Accounts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—Departments of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—With a Diary of Letters—Correspondence from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great excitement relative to Iron-clad Vessels-of-War and Fortifications—Rebel Privateering.

STATE POLITICS—Address of the Republican and Union Democratic Members of the State Legislature to the People.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Circulars.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the storeroom of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand. D. & CO.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Clothing at Half Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

OF TWO EXTENSIVE

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

AT EVANS',
Nos. 69 and 69 Fulton-st.

Pearl Molded Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for faucets and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY PALE and No. 1 Soaps.

TRUSSES—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attendant ladies.

Bridgewater Paint—
For the roof, brick walls, wooden structures, iron and all else, durable and cheap.
Depôt No. 78 Maiden-lane.

F. P. P. F. P.
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Frank Hillon's
PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING.
In cans for 50 cents and 75 cents. For sale by C. LEE, No. 5 John-st.

The Monitor Hat, at White's, like its namesake, is a complete success. Let one and all, both great and small, give WHITE a call, at No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BATTEY—CHESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., ALBERT T. BATTEY to EMILY E. CHESTER, daughter of E. W. Chester, Esq., all of this City.

GERARDIN—HAWKINS.—On Tuesday, April 29, at the State-st. Congregational Church, by Rev. Newton Heston, Rev. Philip Gerardin, formerly of Hyde Park, N. Y., to Miss MYRA JANSIN, second daughter of E. F. Hinkard, of this City.

GILBERTS—SMITH.—On Monday, April 28, by Rev. Charles R. Bernard, Mr. LEWIS F. GILBERTS, of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH A. SMITH, daughter of Charles Smith, of New-York City.

HAWKINS—VINTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. G. T. Flanders, ARIAL M. HAWKINS to FANNY C., daughter of Isaac Vinton, Esq., all of this City.

HOUSTON—STERLING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 1, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, CHARLES G. HOUSTON, of Rochester, to CHARLOTTE ANNE, daughter of Richard Sterling, Esq., of this City.

MURPHY—CONNELLY.—In Owego, N. Y., on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Joseph Butler, JAMES D. MURPHY, of New-York, to ANNA PRUDENCE CONNELLY, of Owego, N. Y.

SHOEMAKER—SCOTT.—By Rev. W. F. Collins, Geo. S. SHOEMAKER to Miss MARY C. SCOTT, both of Fort Washington, N. Y.

TAYLOR—BROCKHERSS.—On Wednesday evening, April 30, by Rev. William O. Johnston, of Kensington Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR and ELIZABETH H. BROCKHERSS, both of Scotland.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Tuesday, April 29, JOHN BUTTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Taylor, Esq., No. 122 Forsyth-st.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12 after a long and severe illness, Capt. GERRIT POTTER, in the 76th year of his age.

BLACK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 30, after a short illness, JOHN W., eldest son of John and Harriet Black, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Bedding M. E. Church, in Little Montgomery-st., near Barrow, Jersey City.

CAMBERLENG.—On Wednesday, April 30, at his residence on West Neck, Long Island, Hon. CORNELIUS C. CAMBERLENG, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, May 3, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. The train on the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8¾ A. M. Ferryboats connecting therewith leave James-slip at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8¼ A. M. Stages will be in attendance at Hicksville to convey the friends of the deceased to Huntington, whence they can return by the railroad the same afternoon.

CARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, after a brief illness, JOSHUA CLARKE CARD, a native of Rhode Island, aged 30 years.

Mr. CARD was a printer, for many years connected with the *Herald* and other printing offices in New-York. He was a man possessed of many sterling qualities, such as to win the esteem and good will of all to whom he was known.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Williamsburg, Penn., papers please copy.

CROCHERON.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, April 30, ANTHONY J. CROCHERON, aged 7 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Port Richmond, this day, (Friday,)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would do waiting, in a small private family; has good City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Call for two days, at No. [illegible] 3d-av., 2d floor, back room; would prefer to live down town.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing or fine washing, by a respectable Welsh girl; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 313 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 410 4th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived [illegible] years. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 West [illegible]-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is very willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country in the summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 29th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; can give best City references. Call at No. [illegible] West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for an excellent girl. Call at No. 70 West 20th-st., before 12 o'clock, this week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities; no objection to city or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 368 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 156 West [illegible]-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a hotel or country boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. Address J. W., [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house for the Summer in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Is a good family baker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has lived four years in her last place; has the very best of City reference; has no objection to the country—Newport preferred. Call at No. 108 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer. She is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook; will also assist in washing and ironing if required; she can produce the best of City reference. Call at 39 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook; has good recommendations to that effect. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 119 East 19th-st., between 3d and [illegible] avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references given. Apply at No. 31 [illegible]-st., [illegible]

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A [illegible] cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 279 2d-av., first floor, front room, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A thorough cook; would wish to go with a family to the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as a good, plain cook, or [illegible]; is a good washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 122 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 206 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country for the summer months; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 104 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation; is a good cook, [illegible], good washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker of bread; is willing to do as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 258 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 124 West 23d-st. English basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West [illegible]-st., top floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or as laundress; good City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as housemaid or parlor-maid and to assist in the laundry. Apply this week at No. 107 West 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 61 East Houston-st., 2d floor, back room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wants to take gentlemen's or families' washing to her own house; she is competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can be highly recommended. Call at [illegible] 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 169 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 320 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure situations for two competent girls—one a first-rate laundress, the other a chambermaid—who would take charge of children or sew. Call at No. 60 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to travel to Europe with a family as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employer's, No. 8 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, accustomed to children, and competent to take the charge of an infant, a situation in a good family. City reference will be given. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable woman as child's nurse and could take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to do her own washing and the child's if required; no objection to go in the country in a gentleman's family; first-class City references given. Call for three days at No. 382 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; ring the private door bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a most respectable, neat and trusty girl of pleasant disposition, a situation as above, either in the City or country; will be found a faithful, industrious servant girl, and willing to do her utmost to please; wages not an object to a good place. Inquire for HONORA, at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS PROTESTANT NURSE.—A RESPECTAble first-class girl desires a situation in the above capacity; has 12 years' reference from her last employer. Apply at BOORMAN & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen, this week, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 237 6th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a German Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 19 Dean-st., between Court and Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl—an American—wants a situation to take care of children; is a good seamstress and is accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor; also, a competent dressmaker to go out by the day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED an situation, by an experienced girl, with the best of City reference, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or will take charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 24 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from birth; best of reference given. Apply to No. 155 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children; best of City reference from her last place; none but a good family need apply. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 350 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) or would travel with a family to Europe.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a highly respectable young woman, as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and can make fine shirts; has seven years' recommendations from her present employer, from where she advertises. Can be seen for two days at 29 West 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls situations—one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing. Best City reference. Call at No. 108 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good waitress or chambermaid; is willing to go into the country; can give City references. Call at No. 39 East 19th-st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, [illegible] years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS AGENT, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble single man, a situation as agent, foreman, porter, or at anything to make a respectable living; is used to business; good reference given. Address J. G., in care F. W. Strong, No. 94 Nassau-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, speaking English, Spanish and French perfectly, desires a clerkship in a shipping house or other business requiring a knowledge of the above languages. Only a small salary required. Address MERCHANT'S CLERK, Box No. 126 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address E. F., No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., in the saddlery store, or Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble man, a situation as coachman; has six years' reference from his employer in the City and country; is a careful groom and driver; would assist at anything required about a gentleman's place when not otherwise employed; understands working with mechanical tools. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 Times Office, until suited.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man who understands the care of horses, is a careful, good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has over 2½ years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to country or City. Address C. R., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can do plain gardening; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing in every respect; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Call, or address E. D., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, (or either) by a steady single man; would be found generally useful on a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Apply or address W. A., No. 119 East 18th-st., or Box No. 196 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A temperate and industrious young man wants a situation; is an excellent driver and coachman and good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging; three years' good reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 290 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a young man; he can take good care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and driver; can milk cows, and work in a garden, and make himself useful; can refer to his last employers. Address a note to J. R., Box No. 111 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation in a private family; would go to the country and make himself useful; best of City and country reference from his last employer; he is a good driver. Address J. B. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good references as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 188 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and the care and management of green-house and grapery, and the treatment of horses and carriages. Will be found willing and obliging. Will give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 205 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single young man, as gardener and farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place. Address, for one week, C. C., Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation in a gentleman's family as groom and coachman; understands the care of fast horses; is a good groom; has lived four years with his last employer; would go to the country; good wages required. Address H. S., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—An active, industrious young man, wants a situation; is an excellent groom and understands plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PORTER, &c.—A STOUT YOUNG MAN, just arrived from Europe, desires a situation in a store, as porter, or in any other capacity, as he wants employment; can drive and take care of horses; best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety; wages moderate. Call at, or address for two days, No. 113 West 24th-st., rear, second door.

AS PORTER OR CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a boy 17 years of age, as porter or clerk, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; can write a fair hand and cipher correctly; can give reference. Address, for 3 days, J. M. C., No. 181 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a private family; can be highly recommended by a first-class family in the City. Address M. A., No. 308 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE American man, a situation to go to California with an invalid gentleman, or a family. References given. Address CALIFORNIA, in care of No. 90 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN AN OFfice; one who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,413 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16, IN A law office; he must write a good hand, and be accustomed to copying papers; references required. Call, after 1 P. M., at No. 79 Nassau-st., third story.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, IN AN importing toy and fancy-goods house; none but those acquainted with the business need apply. Call at No. 68 Maiden-lane.

A COOK.—WANTED, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY, a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK AND NURSE-GIRL—WANTED, IN a family in the country, (German, Swede or Scotch;) the cook must be able to make good bread, and wash and iron well; must both be members of a Protestant church, Methodist preferred; the best recommendations required. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st.

A MAN OF ALL WORK—WANTED, (GERman, Scotch or Swede,) to take care of horse, cow, assist the gardener, attend fires, &c.; must be a member of a Protestant church, Methodist preferred. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st. Best of recommendations required.

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN.—WANTed, a man to go into the country; steady, industrious and willing to do whatever is required; thoroughly acquainted with the care of a horse, cow and garden. Apply, from 9 to 11 this morning, at No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH WOMAN, perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a baby; must be well recommended as to capability, honesty, good temper and neatness. Apply on Friday, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the office of WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 8 Hanover-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SMALL hotel, fifteen miles from New-York—one or two waiters, and a man for porter. None but those with good reference need apply. Address W. S. LAWRENCE, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO WITH A MERchant to Melbourne, Australia; good wages will be paid; four girls to travel with families to California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE THAT UNDERstands driving and the care of horses, and to assist in the garden. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.
E. HINDS, A. M., IS PRINCIPAL;
E. IVES, JR., PROFESSOR OF MUSIC; AND
E. DUPRE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

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G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

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FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, via 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 186 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 Chestnut, on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE.—INSTITUTION for young ladies, directed by Mme. DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy. Separate classes for those wishing to perfect themselves in French, grammar, literature and dramatic readings.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commenced May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 6.

HARLEM SCHOOL—BASEMENT OF THE Episcopal Church, 127th-st. and 4th-av. Thorough instruction, good habits and careful discipline.

A MONITORIAL SHOT WITH A STEEL POINT.—See OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Card in this day's Tribune.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,404 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND GRADUate, of long experience, desires a situation for the Summer months, in some family or select school, either in or out of the City. Terms moderate. City reference given. Address L. H., Union Theological Seminary.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARE, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURing confinement can find everything requisite, home comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvements, delightfully located, within a few minutes of the City by rail or water. Family small and agreeable. Address Dr. HENRY, Station G Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, EITHER separately or together, two handsomely-furnished front rooms, on the 2d floor; the house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated, on Murray Hill, No. 5 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let with board. Inquire at No. 59 West 37th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 129 AND 131 WEST 14TH-st.: a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home, in a small family, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. Also, rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom connecting, with large pantry, on second floor. Also a large back room with two large pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may obtain board, with a large and pleasant room, at No. 102 Henry-st.; also, a small single room. Terms moderate; reference required.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (their own house,) for two gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 380 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—BY A young gentleman and wife, in a private family; either unfurnished or furnished rooms. A good location desired. Unquestionable references given. Address, as soon as possible, H. P. J., Box No. 188 Times Office, New-York, or Harlem Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME airy room, with closets, suitable for one or two gentlemen with partial board, in a private family; three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton st. ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A WIDOW LADY OCcupying her own house on the river, and convenient to steamboat landing, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with board. For particulars address Mrs. A. R. W., Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN ONE MILE of Fulton Ferry, and in a quiet neighborhood, a small bedroom, without board; terms must be moderate; reference given if required. Address T. J. K., Box No. 131 Times Office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, may be had in a quiet family, where few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SIZED FURnished rooms to let, suitable for sleeping, with privilege of bath, and reading room, No. 1,266 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., furnished rooms, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ½ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 586 Broadway, or No. 563. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; time of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. HOUSE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 48 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.
Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. S. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION
will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. It is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 46 Murray-st., J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

DRY GOODS.

KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY	CURTAINS
DAMASK	CURTAINS
SATIN	CURTAINS
BROCATEL	CURTAINS
MUSLIN	CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM	CURTAINS
LACE	CURTAINS

No. 359
LACE.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Would call the attention of all about to move on the 1st of May, and preparing to furnish new houses, to their extensive assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
To which they are constantly receiving additions from Europe, of the newest styles and designs.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Table covers, shades, chintzes, twills, &c., &c., in the greatest variety, and in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.
LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes of Barnsley, Scotch and Irish linen sheetings, pillow linen, table linen, napkins, Doylies, towels, &c., &c., in great abundance and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 430 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATERCOOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 343 West 16th-st.

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JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 128 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 56 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 240 Front-st.	Country Seat, Throgg's Neck.
Store No. 29 Cedar-st.	House No. 111 East 30th-st.
House No. 146 East 30th-st.	A part of No. 125 East 30th-st.
House No. 63 East 20th-st.	Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 100 East 12th-st.	House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House No. 205 Greene-st.	Coal-yard No. 88 Wooster-st.
House No. 185 West 24th-st.	House No. 109 West 28th-st.
House No. 85 East 20th-st.	House, &c., cor. 30th-st. 1st-av.
House No. 107 East 27th-st.	House & stable 105 E. 29th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 85 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT THE FOOT OF SIXTY-SIXTH-ST., fronting on the East River, one of the handsomest residences on the island; suitable for a large family or genteel boarding-house; stable, carriage-house and five acres of land; fruit and forest trees in great variety. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 536 Broadway.

$20,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine residence, with four lots of ground, stable and cow shed, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; house new, 25x50, heated with steam, and all the modern improvements; view of the Bay, Staten Island and Jersey; choice fruit in garden; 20 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange. Will be let, partially furnished, for $1,500. Inquire of WM. N. BEACH, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story marble-front house, with basement, No. 180 Washington-st., corner Bank; its location is very central, and within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 336 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 118 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, Nos. 409 and 411 2d-av., between 23th and 24th sts. Have range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Will be let low to good tenants. Also the house No. 102 East 28th-st., corresponding with the above. Inquire of JAMES CRAWFORD, No. 315 3d-av., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE TENANT, FOR $350, a small neat three-story brick house, No. 169 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 1,420 Broadway, near 40th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 26 Exchange-place.

BROADWAY ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET, CHEAP.—Very desirable for any light business. Apply at No. 298 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, good rooms at No. 83 White-st., only three doors west of Broadway. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 4-story, high-stoop, stone-front houses, full width, and sixty-five feet deep, with extensions, Nos. 143 and 145 Madison-av.; will be let together or separately. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER.
TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 142 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 103 Reade-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR RENT—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 5 PINE-st., No. 123 Beekman-st., (restaurant and dwelling,) $600; No. 225 West 27th-st., (dwelling,) $450.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 47 LISPENARD-ST., NEAR Broadway. Rent low. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 66 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, convenient and well furnished. Possession at once. Also to let, a three-story, brown-stone-front house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 55 feet deep, replete with all modern conveniences. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees, stables, icehouse (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with a fine view; would be rented low to a first-class tenant; within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 66 East 27th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 Times Office.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 21 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front house, on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; five stories high; has every convenience; stairway inclosed; well furnished; rent $1,200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I. Apply on the premises or to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 58 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE—A MODEL HOUSE, BROWN STONE, full size, with all the modern improvements combined; just finished; one of the best locations; built expressly for the owner's use by day's work, and will be sold extremely low. For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. FOX, No. 24 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 25x100, 25 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 163 Broadway.

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CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 106 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property, lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and [illegible], all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., late the residence of Mr. Jonathan Gillett; a complete establishment in all particulars. The house is large and elegantly finished, including gas. The stables and out-buildings are ample, comprising all that is required for a first-class place. The house stands upon a portion of four acres laid out very tastefully, and filled with fine shade trees and other trees. The place contains the general varieties of fruit. Are also attached, four acres of pasture-ground, which extends to a road in the rear. This property lies within one-half mile of Long Island Sound, furnishing unrivaled bathing, and is about ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven dépôt. Address inquiries to O. S. BUTTS, Postmaster, Fairfield, Conn.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most desirable. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 85 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 40x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings; large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 80 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 3 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 3-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,794 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, 5 acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing and boating; within 10 minutes of the railroad cars, and 5 minutes of the steamboat. Rent $600. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 58 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL F. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, (or for sale) at Rye, Westchester County, a first-class residence. The house is large, built recently, and with regard to every convenience. The stable and other buildings are in complete order. There are [illegible] of ground and a good garden. The house is furnished and is complete in all its appointments. It commands a fine view of the Sound. Distance from New-Haven Railroad station, ¼ mile. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EAST RIVER—Ten or 12 miles from the City Hall, a large mansion, with numerous outbuildings and about forty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, large old shade trees, abundance of fruit, &c., &c. The mansion can be let, furnished, for the Summer season, or for the year. The house contains water and gas throughout, and is adapted to a large family. Bathing, boating and scenery unsurpassed. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 243 Broad-st., (up stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 73 Newark Post-office, N. J.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 39 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE place at New-Rochelle, on Huguenot-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, and only five minutes' walk from the dépôt, consisting of 1¼ acres of land, frame cottage, containing 13 rooms; barn and other out-buildings. Apply to S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or D. UNDERHILL, No. 73 Wall-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—SEVERAL newly erected cottages, in Fiedler's Park, on Castleton Heights, within five minutes' walk from the first landing. The Park is about 18 acres in extent, with fine and extensive views of the surrounding bay and country. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 28 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 25 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 3½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 335 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES L. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely situated with lawn, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River cars. Rent $200. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; has nearly 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. [illegible] Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of ABRAHAM CISMANY, No. 40 John-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—AT MADISON AND Chatham, N. J., neat and convenient, and desirable for business men. Rent $150 to $500, furnished or unfurnished. HENRY GEORGE, No. 168 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island, about one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAHRAN, No. 315½ West 23d-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BERGEN, N. J., NEAR Dr. Taylor's Church; two lines of cars start within 100 feet of the premises. Inquire of S. BOSTWICK, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, SEVERAL HOUSES AT low rents. Apply at No. 94 Broad-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, Gardens, Strawberry Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn; will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 barrels and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only dépôt and office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

PLANTS, PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, has now ready for planting out the very finest assortment of Verbenas, Roses, Petunias, &c. Gardens laid out and planted and grapevines, honeysuckles, evergreens, &c., and shrubbery; moulds furnished and shade trees planted, bouquets, &c.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust, don't freeze. Has been a success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and Circulars free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 470½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the Monitor suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON.
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on obtaining none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

GOVERNMENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Quartermasters' Checks, with Property Returns, [illegible] and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold on Commission; Certificates of Deposit Issued, [illegible], Philadelphia, Washington [illegible]. We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all authorized claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY. Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $663,172.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT. Also, [illegible] Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to ... $1,065,900

Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 ... 101,650

Total Profits for 7 years ... $1,167,550

The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by Cash ... 402,610

Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ... $763,[illegible]

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 31 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Barstow,
[illegible] Dandy,	G. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
[illegible] Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
[illegible] Gillespie,	E. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
[illegible] Milner,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
[illegible], Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
[illegible] Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
[illegible],	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort,
[illegible] Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
[illegible],	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. OGDENSBURG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 42 Wall-st., New-York. Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for dealers for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 3 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN, (Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.) STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, No. 3 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York. United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every [illegible] months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 128 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

[illegible] A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
[illegible] Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
[illegible] W. Bright, LL.D.,	
Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
[illegible],	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
[illegible] Gunther, Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
[illegible], LL.D.,	Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, [illegible]. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock [illegible] P. M. The transfer books will be closed from [illegible] P. M. of the 6th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock [illegible] of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. Statements, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row. JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America. MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 18 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 89 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 89 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 15th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of [illegible] SKAATS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 44.

$20,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on good City property, in sums to [illegible]. E. DINGEE & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$30,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 28 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extension Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE! POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts., Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property [illegible] its rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus ... 571,[illegible] 29
Assets ... 1,071,[illegible] 29

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., REMOVED TO NO. 170 BROADWAY, Southeast corner of Maiden-lane. INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, also against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President. [illegible], Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, is removed from No. [illegible] Wall-st., to No. 166 Broadway, Farmers' Building, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane. [illegible] BAKER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The fourth great combined auction sale of BOOTS AND SHOES, BY CHARLES C. WARREN, will take place at No. 30 Cortlandt-st., THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) May 2, at 9½ o'clock, And will include ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE, Embracing invoices of prime, fresh-made, and seasonable goods, contributed by the PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON, And it is intended that they shall constitute A NEW AND DISTINGUISHED FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THE CITY. CHARLES C. WARREN, Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, hall-stands, tables, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, &c., to close an estate. Also, by order of assignee, immediately after the above, a very elegant stock of first-class new furniture, of the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale. The attention of purchasers is invited to this sale, as being one of the finest this season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 2, and SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock each, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, the sale of which will commence in the lower salesrooms, viz.: Velvet, medallion, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in plush; ditto brocatel, and reps; carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, carved oak, mahogany, and rosewood dining-tables, carved black walnut bookcases, very rich, mahogany quartette, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top pier-base rosewood secretary, book-case, mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth, carved oak marble-top buffet, elegant gilt chandeliers and brackets, iron bedsteads, dining-room chandeliers, rosewood lounges, black walnut etagere and book-rack, rosewood marble top comodes, gilt cornices, lace and brocatel window-curtains, rosewood suites in various coverings, oak and black walnut dining-room suites, window-shades, china dinner sets, toilet, crockery, tea sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, together with a general assortment of other furniture, which will be more fully enumerated in the catalogues. Also, an elegant flute, made by Badger.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FRENCH PIER MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, reps, and hair cloth; also, black walnut library suites in reps; black walnut library table, also chamber suites of oak, black walnut and mahogany; also, enameled chamber suites, in variety; secretary and library bookcases, bureaus, rosewood and mahogany etageres, music stands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre tables, marble tops, very elegant; French plate pier mirrors, oak and black walnut dining room extension tables and chairs, tête-à-têtes; easy chairs on casters, rockers; also second-hand lounges, bureaus, chairs, Brussels carpets, washstands, looking-glasses, mattresses, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues, containing full particulars, can be had at salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 182 Congress-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.—Large and general assortment of household furniture: Rosewood parlor suite, in maroon and crimson brocatel; nine pieces with covers, centre-table, etagere, handsome mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, mahogany extension-table, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, green and gold satin de laine window curtains, artistic bronze chandeliers, china and cut-glass, cutlery, with the kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 135 Joralemon-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn,

The furniture remaining in the house, mahogany book-case, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, being the entire collection of I. O. B. Inman, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe; also several fine examples from the studios of the following eminent artists, viz.: Portrait of Governor Throop, of New-York, by the late Henry Inman; landscapes, &c., by Thos. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, David Johnson, S. Colman, Inness, L. R. Mignot, G. W. Hall, Buggies, A. T. Tait, P. LaCroix, T. A. Richards, Sainton, Nehlig, G. D. Brewerton, W. Page, Taggart, Cafferty and others. Also, from private collections, several fine European paintings.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, rosewood centre tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and vases to match; Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, glass and China ware.

Also, a large collection of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The whole of the furniture was made to order, and is well worthy of the attention of those about furnishing their houses.

Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood suite, in green and gold; very superior 7-octave piano, full round corners, made by Grow & Christopher, of New-York; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon; gold frame pier mirrors and bases, chandeliers and brackets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; mahogany tête-à-tête, in hair-cloth; lace and brocatel curtains, black walnut extension-table and chairs; hair mattresses, oil-cloth, stair carpets, dining crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &C., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR OF D. LYNCH LAWRENCE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, the entire contents of the greenhouse, consisting in part of orange and lemon trees, camelias, azaleas, acacias, geraniums, amarillis, lilies, laurestinas, bananas, palmettos, pandannness, dracaennas, air plants, ferns, together with a great variety of other rare and valuable plants. Also, hotbed frames, dahlia-roots, gladioles, &c. Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers on Tuesday, 6th inst.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER.—About 30 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 120 Duane-st., New-York; J. T. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of carriages, &c., viz.: a barouche with baggage rack, top wagon; a phaeton, with pole and shafts; one rockaway and one set double harness, side saddle, bitts, grits and other articles. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light bay mare, about 15 hands high, long tail, 7 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, a good traveler, and a very stylish driver. Also, a set of single harness.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CLOTHING—VEST patterns, remnants, &c., the contents of a retail clothing store, on FRIDAY MORNING, at TOPPING & CO.'S, No. 3 Murray-st. Sale positive. THOS. STILLMAN, Assignee of G. Miller.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, have removed to the offices NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL. THOMAS DIXON HAS REMOVED TO 17 NASSAU-STREET, Between Pine and Cedar streets.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D., has removed to No. 23 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 116 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REMOVED from No. 45 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS. Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOULD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 24 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—hand shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 303 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of H. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up-stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCE'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 80 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instantly the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

E. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap11-law3wF&S

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 42 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Birdsall, Jr., is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation, of its liquidated business. EDWARD CROMWELL, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BIRDSALL BROTHERS, and will continue the Flour business at No. 300 Front-st., corner of Beekman, (premises recently occupied by the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.)

WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr., of the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.
JAMES BIRDSALL, of the late firm of Beyer & Birdsall.

EDWARD CROMWELL has removed to No. 30 Front-st., between Coenties-slip and Broad-st., and will continue the Flour and Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BENEDICT & CO., No. 90 Wall-st., is dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDW'D. P. KOHLY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stock, Exchange, and Collection Business, under the name of BENEDICT & CO., No. 90 Wall-st.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

EDWARD P. KOHLY will continue the Exchange and Collection Business under his own name, at No. 31 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay. E. RUSSELL WEBB,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated April 29, 1862.

PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 161 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation. FRANCIS W. COOPER,

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.

The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.

J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHESEBROUGH & WHEATON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH is alone authorized to liquidate and settle all claims due to or by the said firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation. ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH, GEORGE H. WHEATON.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of G. W. & N. TOOKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the concern will be settled by GEO. W. TOOKER, who will continue the business on his own account. GEORGE W. TOOKER,

April 26, 1862. NATHANIEL TOOKER.

EDWARD UNKART HAVING ADMITTED as partners Mr. CHARLES G. UNKART and Mr. OTTO HEINZE, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of UNKART & CO.,

At the store No. 168 Fulton-st., a few doors north from Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at war prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 503 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WHO CAN PROduce the highest testimonials in regard to character and ability, and who has had ten years' experience in several of the first-class Churches of this City and Brooklyn, is open for an engagement. Can furnish a good choir if desired. Address B. C. D., Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SOPRANO SINGer in a church choir in this City by a young lady perfectly qualified. A note, giving name of church, to W. A., Box No. 141 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 108 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—IN A WELL-ESTablished, paying business. Money secured to party's satisfaction. No bonus required. References, &c., given and required. Other chances for business now open. IRELAND, HINCKLEY & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY; 25x50; three stories and three lots, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 60 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine sods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES J. MILLER, } Building
THOMAS KENNEDY, } Committee
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } of the
JOHN MEEHAN, } Seventeenth
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, } Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } School Officers.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 128 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., second floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back:

First-class ... $160
Third-class ... 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, May 17.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin ... $95 @ $135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin ... $30 @ $40

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning: Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depot, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 5 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 5:05 P. M., for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5¼, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 25 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7½ A. M.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 214 Water-st.

NANNY GOAT FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE without horns, very gentle, and well broke in to harness. Also, the carriage and harness. Apply at [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S SALOON. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 2, MR. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT. GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON, FERRI.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Fantasia [illegible] ... Mollenhauer
2. Duetto—Ballo in Maschera ... Patti and Ferri
3. Trovatore ... Gottschalk
4. Romanza—Maria di Rohan ... Ferri
5. Romanza—Martha ... [illegible]
6. A Illusions Perdues & Murmures Eoliens ... Gottschalk

PART II.

7. Duett—Lucia ... [illegible] and Ferri
8. A Andante and Allegro of Sonata, [illegible], piano and violoncello—Mendelssohn. Performed by Gottschalk and Mollenhauer.
9. L'Amour Polka, composed by Muzio. For the first time sung by Patti.
10. [illegible]
11. Fantasia di Bravura—Fils de Regiment ... Gottschalk
12. Terzetto—Attila ... Patti, Ferri, [illegible]

Musical Director and Conductor, SIGNOR MUZIO.

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's, (successor of Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and in the evening at the Hall.

Mr. Gottschalk will perform on Saturday in [illegible]

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN,

whose wonderful success HAS SURPRISED AND DELIGHTED THE CITY.

The Sumptuous TO-NIGHT: Classic Tragedy and Pathetic Drama.

Miss BATEMAN ... BIANCA,

the part in which Fanny Kemble first appeared in America.

Mr. HENRY PLACIDE in his great impersonation of GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. R. MOLLENHAUER.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, THE ITALIAN WIFE.

BIANCA ... Miss BATEMAN
Giraldo Fazio ... [illegible]

and an excellent cast.

After which, GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD. Mr. PLACIDE and the whole company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To insure an early close, the performance will begin THIS EVENING at a QUARTER BEFORE 8 o'clock. Doors open 7.

Box-office open from 9 till 4 o'clock.

Seats may be secured in advance.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, A GREAT BILL, including Miss BATEMAN, Mr. PLACIDE, &c.

WALLACK'S.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY—LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

Received on Monday by a full and fashionable audience, with the loudest laughter and applause.

MONDAY—(first time here,) the very excellent comedy of LOVE IN A MAZE.

Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Dresses, Machinery, New Appointments, and an unusually strong cast.

TUESDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WEDNESDAY—(By desire)—THE LOVE CHASE.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)

Fifth time, Bulwer's great five-act play of the LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Damas ... Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant ... Mr. [illegible]
Mons. Deschappelles ... Mr. [illegible]
Jabot ... Mr. [illegible]
Gaspard ... Mr. [illegible]
Pauline ... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschappelles ... Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte ... Mrs. John Sefton

In rehearsal, MONEY, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle, THE ENCHANTRESS.

Stella ... Miss Caroline Richings

whose beautiful acting and SUPERB VOCALIZATION is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.

Brilliant Reception of ANNETTI GALETTI, the most finished Danseuse of the day.

The play is produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM, A GRAND BALLET, AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA, FULL OPERATIC CHORUS, and a SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY. ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5, When will be produced, FIRST TIME EVER ACTED, NEW FOUR-ACT DRAME FANTASTIQUE, ENTITLED REASON vs. FOLLY; OR, LIFE IN PARIS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY. EIGHTH MONTH. WHALING VOYAGE. EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, 3 o'clock.

FINAL EXHIBITION OF "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES," AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY, From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

LECTURES.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THEODORE TILTON, Esq., will deliver the ninth lecture in the series before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, at Continental Hall, 34th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Latest Outlook of the War. The public are invited. Admission free. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.

A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission [illegible] the 20th of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the office of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.

[illegible] D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, [illegible]

N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York Daily Tribune, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

F. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. [illegible], City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Councilmen—		Aldermen—	
	ORTON,		FARLEY,
	JONES,		SHIPP,
	STEVENSON,		SMITH,
	HOGAN,		ALLEN,
	KEECH.		[illegible]

F. FARLEY, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. [illegible],
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons holding claims against LORENZO DELMONICO, to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

J. GUEDIN,
HENRY HABAD, } Assignees.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash, or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING [illegible]. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type [illegible] to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 12 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS EVENING, Friday, May 2, at 7½ o'clock, at which [illegible] attendance of all [illegible] members is requested.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC PRYER, Adjutant.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble with Fugitive Slaves in the District of Columbia.

Conflict of Military and Civil Powers.

The Subject of Confiscation in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

THE VISIT OF M. MERCIER TO RICHMOND.

I have the best of authority for asserting that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, on his recent visit to Richmond, did not see JEFF. DAVIS, and had no communication in his official capacity with any rebel officer. He did not recognize them as persons in authority.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

It is asserted, upon good authority, that since the District Emancipation bill passed, over one thousand fugitive slaves have come into this District from Maryland. Most of them throw themselves under the protection of the military Committee, commanded by Gen. WADSWORTH. Notwithstanding that most of these negroes declare that their masters are rebels, many of the latter have caused writs for the arrest of their slaves to be put into the hands of Marshal LAMON, and under the Fugitive Slave law he must execute the warrants or suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which is very severe. The slave-owners threaten him with suits in each case if he fails to execute the writ. The fine in each case is one thousand dollars. Every attempt thus far made to arrest the alleged fugitives has been resisted by the military authorities, who declare that the slaves are the property of rebels. Whether they are or not, the Marshal says the claimants all express a willingness to take the oath of allegiance. This looks very much like a conflict between the civil and military authorities. Congress should interfere at once in the Marshal's behalf, or we shall have any quantity of fugitive slave claims pending before Congress very shortly.

GRAVE OFFENSES FOR THE NATIONAL TAX.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, amendatory of the act to provide increased revenue from the imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved the 5th of August last. It allows such portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State or Territory, or by the District of Columbia, to be paid and collected in whole or in part, by the release of such State, Territory or District, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim pertaining thereto, of equal amount against the United States, provided that in case of such release such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money. This act shall be construed as applying to such claims of States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July next, and in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made on such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims in whole or in part, the same as if the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the 30th of June.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROMOTION.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, upon the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, was to-day nominated by the President a Major-General of Volunteers, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. This promotion was justly bestowed upon Gen. SHERMAN for meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh. Gen. SHERMAN is a brother of Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio.

COMPLIMENT TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE CONGRESS AND THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary WELLES has communicated to Lieut. GEO. W. MORRIS, who commanded the *Cumberland*, and to Lieut. AUSTIN PENDERGRAST, who commanded the United States frigate *Congress*, when they were attacked by the *Merrimac*, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, covering a resolution passed at a special session of that Chamber, complimentary to the officers and crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* for their self-sacrificing devotion to duty and their heroic conduct on the occasion referred to.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

CHARLES L. LATHROP, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New-Orleans, La. This gentleman formerly resided in New-Orleans, but left there on the breaking out of the rebellion.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

SAMUEL P. CARTER, of Tennessee, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THOMAS CHAPEL, of Nebraska, and J. THEODORE HEARD, of Massachusetts, Brigade Surgeons.

CHARLES M. PREVOST and CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, both of Pennsylvania, and MARCELLUS V. G. STRONG, of New-York, Assistant Adjutants-General, with rank of Captain.

R. D. WILLARD, of the District of Columbia, Commissary of Subsistence.

A STEAMER FOR THE GULF.

A steamer will leave the Navy-yard, New-York, in three or four days, direct for Key West and Ship Island, and will take letters and packages, prepaid. The mail will be made up at the New-York Post-office.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Navy Department has made the following appointments:

CHARLES O'NEIL, of Boston, Master's Mate, on the *Cumberland*, promoted to Acting-Master, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

EDWIN H. BLANCHARD, of Boston, appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. CHARLES C. CARPENTER ordered to United States steamer *Flag*, to relieve Acting-Lieut. E. Y. MCCAULEY, ordered to the command of Fort Henry.

DID NOT GO.

The Senate Military Committee made arrangements to leave for Fortress Monroe to-day, but have postponed the visit until Tuesday next.

ORDERED TO GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Gen. HARTSUFF and Gen. CRAWFORD, both new Brigadiers, have been ordered to join Gen. BANKS' column — the former to report to Gen. ABERCROMBIE, who commands a Division under BANKS. CRAWFORD is to report directly to Gen. BANKS.

FREEING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, providing for the freedom from servitude of the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States. Some importance is attached to this bill, from the fact that Mr. ELIOT is Chairman of the Select Committee of the House to whom the whole subject of confiscation has been referred.

SEC. 1. If any person or persons within the United States, or within any State or Territory thereof, shall, after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim which such person may have to the service or labor of any other person or persons, commonly known as slaves, and the slave or slaves of such person or persons are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States, or of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service of such slave or slaves shall seek to enforce his or her claim thereto, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the claimant did engage, aid or abet such rebellion, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other persons shall seek to enforce that claim, he or she shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his or her claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted, or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SAILING OF THE GASSENDI.

The French war steamer *Gassendi* left here this morning.

TO IMPORTERS.

Some New-York importers have claimed the entry of ostrich feathers at the rate of 10 per centum, but the Secretary of the Treasury, in his appeal, has decided that they must pay 30, stating that the term employed in the tariff act of August last, "Feathers," is a general one, unaccompanied by any qualification as to variety or condition; also, that octagonal iron having been made to assume a form different from any one of those specified in the law, is subject to a duty of $30 per ton; also, that cotton towels, although the proportion of colored in the whole fabric is small, yet introduced, it is believed, for the purpose of making the article more beautiful and thereby enhancing its value, must pay a duty of 10 per centum additional to the one and a-half cents per square yard provided by law.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a memorial of JOHN BROSS, offering to build a City Railroad in Washington in sixty days, and pay $10,000 annually to the city.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented petitions for a Bankrupt act, and said that none of them are from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report whether one FREDERICK EMORY, who murdered WM. PHILLIPS in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855 or 1856, has been appointed to any place in the Department of Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said the Government had before it to-day the Kansas difficulty, and he presumed it would correct the evil.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution declaring that the war now carried on by the United States of America shall be vigorously prosecuted and continued, to compel obedience to constitutional laws in the limits of every State and Territory by all the citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the resolution asking the Military Committee to inquire whether further legislation was necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said he was glad the Senator from Iowa, in his speech, had called attention to some officers *concerning their treatment of fugitives. One General, who lately made an order returning fugitives,* was a native of Massachusetts, and he (SUMNER) used his influence to get him appointed. If he had known that Gen. HOOKER would have made such an order, he never would have tried to get him an appointment. When a General falls in battle there is honor in it, and we regret his death; but where a General falls as Gen. HOOKER has fallen, there can be nothing but regret. He referred to the order of Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and contrasted it with that of Gen. HOOKER, saying that he (DOUBLEDAY) was an honor to his country. Mr. SUMNER then referred to the course of Gen. McCOOK at the West, and also to the conduct of the Provost-Marshal of Louisville, as being disgraceful to the army. Mr. SUMNER also read an account of how the blacks were oppressed at Louisville.

Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. SUMNER where he got his account.

Mr. SUMNER said from the newspapers in New-York.

Mr. DAVIS had no doubt of the falsity of the account.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by portions of the army.

Mr. SUMNER also referred to the return of fugitive slaves from the camps of Gen. BUELL, and the order of Gen. HALLECK excluding all fugitives from the lines of Gen. HALLECK. He (SUMNER) said the order was unconstitutional, absurd, deficient in common sense, an outrage upon common humanity, and unworthy of a soldier. Such an order would exclude all the valuable information received from fugitives, such as, for instance, the capture of New-Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburgh.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered as an amendment to the resolution the following:

"And also to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal capture and imprisonment of free white citizens of the United States."

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the number of persons taken from the States of Delaware and Maryland. They had been seized by the military authorities and dragged away to forts and prisons, and after being kept a week or two, were discharged, because no fault could be found with them. These men belong to a class who are deemed to be of no account, and whose interests do not appear to be cared for. They unfortunately are free white persons. These men, who had committed no offence, were seized in violation of every law and every right. If the wrongs of the negro are to be redressed, he could only ask that the same justice might be meted out to white men. He asked nothing for men who were disloyal to the Government; he would have them punished to the full extent of the law.

The morning hour here expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the sixth section of Mr. COLLAMER's substitute, authorizing the President to make a proclamation, and free the slaves of those who continued the rebellion for thirty days after the passage of this act. He said he was willing to confess that his chief solicitude was for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. He was in favor of the confiscation of the property of the leaders, and an amnesty to the masses, but Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and was a great rebel agent, and he did not see how loyal men could be friends of Slavery. Slavery has been for thirty years aggressive on everything good and free in the Government. He saw no soldiers sick or wounded or lying in the grave but he felt that Slavery had done it, and Slavery had been the murderer of these brave men. Slavery was the great enemy, and the only enemy of this country, and to-day this criminal and murderer is trying to throttle the Government, and destroy the National life. Seeing and feeling all this, he would strike at Slavery, and destroy it if he could. He thought that Congress had the right to free the slaves of all rebels, and if they adjourned without putting such a law on the statute-books, he believed they would be false and recreant to the country. Slavery scoffed and jeered at the Declaration of Independence, and derided the toiling millions of Northern mudsills. It made its tools hate the people and the Government, and wherever Slavery is strongest, there is the most disloyalty and the most hatred of the Government. If we would have peace, we must destroy Slavery, which is the great cause of the rebellion and disloyalty. He believed we should go to the extreme verge of constitutional rights, and if there was any doubt, he would give it in favor of his country, and not in favor of Slavery. He had no doubts of the policy of this measure. In almost every measure for the support of the Government it has been objected, that it would offend the rebels, and perhaps men of the Border States. He was tired of all these objections. As long as Slavery stands, there stands an enemy that can never love the Government, or be loyal. Destroy it, and love for the Union and Constitution will return, together with a feeling of shame, that men could have been so perverted by the monster of Slavery.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he proposed in a few words to attempt to analyze some of the proposed measures. Some bills, like those of the Senators of New-York and Ohio, are bills that meant to effect something and touch the rebellion, and they are produced by men who mean to crush the rebellion; the other bills are of a class not intended to effect anything, and are the products of men who do not mean to do anything. The bill before the Senate is calculated to strike directly at the rebellion. This bill simply authorizes the President to seize such an amount of property as he deems military necessity requires for the safety and the welfare of the United States. Does anybody oppose this? This is to be done not for purposes of emancipation, but for the suppression of the rebellion. Who opposes that? This bill is effective, and designed for the present state of affairs. The policy of the other bills is to do nothing to put down the rebellion, but, somehow, after the rebellion has been put down, to turn the nation into criminal courts for punishment. This bill simply forfeits the property of a certain class of persons, and the forfeiture is to be enforced by the President only in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and when suppressed, all power under this bill is at an end; but the substitute offered by the Senator from Vermont provides for the punishment for treason of every person who has taken up arms against the Government; then it provides that such persons shall be forever disqualified from holding office, and then superadds the penalty that the slaves of such persons shall be freed. The provisions of this substitute are much more sweeping than those of the bill reported from the Committee. The Senator from Vermont in his speech declares that we have no right to interfere with Slavery, yet his bill authorizes the President arbitrarily to free every slave in the country. Then he referred to the substitute offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (COWAN,) and contended that it was more sweeping than any other, but the fact was that these other bills were not intended to do anything. Congress, the great war council of the nation, ought to have the manliness to take the responsibility and to advise and counsel the President, and not to throw all the responsibility on him.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) disclaimed any fear to act on the subject, but voted to refer it to a Select Committee because he thought it might simplify matters. He did not believe the passage of the bill would essentially influence rebels, or strengthen the friends of the Government in favor of some confiscation act, but could not say he favored this act, for he had not had time to examine it.

Mr. DAVIS asked to have the amendment read to the effect "that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the persons of the heirs of those who entered the service of the United States during the rebellion, and have been killed or disabled, and in Union men whose property has been seized and confiscated by the rebels." He said there were many Senators whose chief object was to destroy Slavery, no matter what else was done. He contended, at some length, that the true policy of confiscation was to devote the property according to his proposed amendment. He denied that Slavery is the cause of the war. He contended at some length that in fact the Free States were responsible for the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the Free States had not brought Slavery into Congress we should not have had the present trouble. The people of New-England had developed the mind to a great extent, but they are so smart and conceited that they think they can manage everybody's business, and, therefore, they are meddlers and are continually poking their nose after other people's bucket of swill. He referred to the pledges of the Republican Party, and said if Congress passed this bill it would array the whole Southern people against the law. He was willing that Slavery should take its chances of war, and willing that slaves should be confiscated like other property, but if the Senate intend to make war on Slavery then there would only be another war begun.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) called up the bill, recently reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, to provide for the sea-coast and other defences of the United States, and other purposes, an abstract of which was published on the 24th of April.

Mr. BLAIR explained the provisions of the bill, and in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made. It also provides that the money shall be expended upon such works of defence as shall be recommended by the Commission proposed to be created by the bill.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday week.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to render Freedom national and Slavery sectional.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

The House was occupied in explanation of numerous amendments.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill. Adjourned.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COMMAND.

Destruction of Rebel Saltpetre Works—Defeat of an Indian Force at Neosho, &c.

FORSYTH, Mo., Tuesday, April 29.

On the 24th inst., a company of cavalry from this place destroyed the extensive saltpetre manufactory near Meilville, Ark., and burned the building. Lieut. HICKOCK, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and one private wounded in the skirmish with the rebels. A large quantity of supplies, hid, for the rebels' use, with deserters and Jayhawkers in the mountains, were captured by Gen. CURTIS' command.

Major HUBBARD, with one hundred and forty-six men of the First Missouri Cavalry, fought and routed Cols. COFFEE and STAINWRIGHT and six hundred Indians, at Neosho, on the 26th inst., killing and wounding thirty and taking sixty-two prisoners, seventy horses, and a large quantity of arms.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Wednesday, April 30.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Reliable information has been received that Maj. HUBBARD, First Missouri Volunteers, on the 26th, with 146 men, defeated Cols. COFFEE and STAINWRIGHT, and 600 Indians, at Neosho, Mo., killing and wounding 30, and capturing 62 prisoners, 76 horses, and a large quantity of arms. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Rebel Evacuation of Santa Fe—Destitution of the Rebels—Forced Levies from the Merchants—Movements of Gen. Canby, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. MITCHELL, a merchant of New-Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday. He confirms the abandonment of Santa Fé by the rebels, who were retreating as fast as they could from the Territory. They are destitute of all munitions and provisions, and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter. At Santa Fé the rebels levied heavily on the merchants, in some cases taking as high as $15,000 worth of goods, paying in Confederate scrip. It is believed that Gen. CANBY would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the Territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the National troops to keep out the invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Apaches and Navajoes in subjection. They have been committing depredations for months past, stealing horses, mules, and everything that came in their way.

The report of the formation of a Territorial Government under rebel authority has no foundation. All the Territorial officers had returned to Santa Fé and resumed the performance of their duties. Chief Justice BENEDICT is on his way to the States. There is no United States Judge now in the Territory.

NEWS FROM FOOTE'S FLOTILLA.

Affairs Approaching a Crisis—Destruction of Cotton by the Rebels—Arrival of Rebel Gunboats from New-Orleans.

FORT WRIGHT, Wednesday, April 30.

There has been no change in the outward appearance of things at this place for the last two days. Certain indications now point to a speedy termination of our protracted siege, but I am not at liberty to say how soon.

A deserter to-day from the rebel fleet says that the vessel to which he was attached has been employed nearly a week past cruising between Memphis and this post in search of cotton. Every lot discovered has been burned. These lots varied from five to sixty bales. The aggregate destroyed is several thousand bales.

MONTGOMERY's rebel gunboat fleet from New-Orleans had arrived off the fort and joined HOLLINS' fleet. They have now a sufficiently strong naval force to make a show of resistance.

Great Rise in the Mississippi River.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES SUBMERGED—CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS WASHED AWAY.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 1.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says:

The packet *Diligence*, from Tiptonville, reports an alarming stage of water in the Mississippi River. Hundreds of houses on the banks of the river at that place and New-Madrid are submerged, and thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs have been washed away.

Many families are living in flatboats.

Everywhere along the river there is very great suffering in consequence of this unprecedented flood.

The whole of Columbus up to the foot of the fortifications is overflowed, and the water is running into the windows of the houses.

Hickman, Ky., is also suffering greatly from the flood.

The fortifications at Island No. 10, and upon the main land opposite, are still above water, excepting the upper battery.

A large amount of cannon and heavy ordnance stores captured from the rebels on the main shore are still lying in the Bayou, and cannot be removed until the waters subside.

Point Pleasant is entirely drowned out.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States Paymasters, in State-street, have been busy, for the last two days, paying off the various regular and volunteer officers on duty in and around New-York. The pay-rolls of the troops on Governor's Island are being made out in the Adjutant's office, and will be sent over to the Paymaster to be examined and checked as soon as possible, after which the men will receive their pay for the last four months. The men belonging to the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, have already received their pay for the two months ending Feb. 28, and have thus had the advantage of the other troops in this vicinity.

About forty of the Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers were discharged a few days ago, for various reasons. Many of them were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The new gunboat *Port Royal* remains at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the greater part of her crew is on liberty. Many of the *Cumberland's* men are attached to the *Port Royal*, and a few days ago an order for their discharge came on from Washington, but as they had volunteered for service on this vessel, they were allowed the option of taking their discharge or remaining in the service. They *decided unanimously to stick to their vessel*, and avow their determination to avenge the loss of the *Cumberland*.

The gunboat *Mohawk* having had her copper cleaned and repaired, hauled from the sectional dock to the Navy-yard yesterday.

A sloop-load of gun-carriages and two 100-pounder Parrott guns were sent from the yard yesterday.

The United States frigate *Sabine* took her departure from the yard at high water on Wednesday evening.

The storm yesterday retarded outside operations at the Navy-yard, but the work in the ship-houses and in the in-door departments proceeded as briskly as ever.

In the Ordnance and Provision departments there has not been quite so much doing of late, and several of the extra hands, taken on when work was pressing, have been discharged within the last few days.

Interesting Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO GEN. ANDERSON AND SERGEANT HART—THE CHAMBER CHEERING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A SECRET CIRCULAR—OUR LAKE COAST DEFENCES—THE TAX BILL, ETC.

An unusually large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, both on account of the press of regular business, and the occasion of the presentation of medals to *Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, and Sergeant HART*. The arrival of Gen. ANDERSON was noticed with universal applause. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the Chairman, P. PERIT, Esq., proceeded to address Gen. ANDERSON. He reviewed the incidents of the memorable siege of Sumter, and depicted, in glowing terms, the popular appreciation of the heroism of Gen. ANDERSON and his associates, in conclusion presenting the medal, which had been struck by order of the Chamber.

GEN. ANDERSON'S RESPONSE.

Gen. ANDERSON said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, I regret—and I assure you most deeply, after the flattering remarks which you have made to me—that my health is such that my Doctor has prohibited my attempting to speak. I thank you most earnestly—most warmly, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in this presentation. I believe that the time will come when our country will be one country again. [Applause.] The same flag—[applause]—the same flag which we so dearly love, which my father, and, I doubt not, many of your fathers, strove to establish—that same flag, I believe, will yet float over our whole land. The old Fort Sumter flag is within your City, and I trust it will not be long before it is restored to its place again. [Applause.]

Gen. ANDERSON then received from the hands of the Chairman the medal, of which the following is a description:

FIRST CLASS SUMTER MEDAL, for presentation to Gen. ANDERSON; diameter six inches, weight 50 oz. Obverse—Medallion portrait of Gen. ANDERSON; inscription, "Robert Anderson, 1861." Reverse—The genius, or guardian spirit of America arising from Fort Sumter. Wounded by the insult to the country's honor, she seizes the starry symbol of the nation, and with the flaming torch of war, calls aloud for loyal men to protect it. Inscription, "The Chamber of Commerce, New-York, honors the defender of Fort Sumter—the patriot, the hero and the man."

Mr. G. W. BLUNT said: Mr. Chairman—You said, in your address, that Fort Sumter surrendered. That is not so. Gen. ANDERSON never surrendered. [Applause.] The fort was evacuated. [Applause.]

The CHAIR—I will make that correction. Any gentlemen who desire to become acquainted with Gen. ANDERSON can now have the opportunity by coming forward.

After a number of gentlemen had been introduced, a member suggested that as Gen. ANDERSON's health was delicate, it would be better to do him the honor by three cheers, and relieve him of the hand-shaking. The Chamber complied with three hearty cheers and even a faint tiger.

The Chairman next called for Sergeant HART, of Fort Sumter, to come forward and receive his medal. As Mr. HART advanced, Gen. ANDERSON took him by the hand and said:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to say that this man, though not a soldier at Fort Sumter, did as great service to our country in that fort as any man we had there. He was with me in Mexico, and was a soldier there. At Fort Sumter, he was a volunteer, and had charge of our marketing and mails. He is the man who is represented on this medal as climbing the flagstaff to replace our flag after it had fallen down. [Applause.]

The Chamber received Mr. HART with three cheers, which were modestly acknowledged.

The next business in order was the election of officers. This usually formal proceeding was unusually interesting, from the fact that an attempt had been made, through the circulation of a circular, to effect a change in the organization, and to infuse a new element into the Chamber. An entirely new list of officers was proposed, and various reforms suggested. Mr. A. A. LOW was named for President, in view of the presumed retirement of Mr. PERIT.

Mr. LOW addressed the Chamber, disclaiming any ambition for the office, or desire to interfere with the regular succession. He paid a high compliment to Mr. PERIT, whom he renominated for the Presidency.

The Chamber reelected Mr. PERIT by acclamation.

Mr. PERIT returned thanks, and explained that it was only in response to most earnest solicitations that he had consented to serve another term.

Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS and A. A. LOW were reelected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. PERIT, in continuation of his remarks, alluded to the increasing interest in the Chamber, and the addition to its powers by act of the Legislature, in giving force to the decisions of the Arbitration Committee. With reference to their control over the Sailors' Snug Harbor, he mentioned that the value of the property was now $2,000,000, and 440 superannuated sailors were comfortably provided for.

Mr. EDWARD C. BOGERT was unanimously reelected Treasurer.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN was unanimously reelected Chairman of the Arbitration Committee.

On a motion to go into election for Secretary, Mr. C. H. MARSHALL objected. He said that the fact of the issue of the circular above referred to was known in the Chamber to the Secretary, and without making any charges against that gentleman, he wanted to see the matter cleared up. He wanted no underhand work. It was due to the members that the Secretary should clear himself from all possible suspicion in the matter.

The election was postponed and the subject referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Marshall, Richards, Low, Blunt and Babcock.

The following new members were elected:

Reginald H. Anthon, Charles S. Baylis, Ernest Caylus, Edward C. Donnelly, Robert Ford, Samuel Hallett, Daniel Edwin Hawley, James L. Truslow, Walter Underhill, William M. Vermilye, William R. Warren.

The Executive Committee was reelected as follows:

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman; Henry Chauncey, William E. Dodge, James Gallatin, Sheppard Gandy, Nathaniel L. McCready, James D. P. Ogden, Augustus C. Richards, Henry A. Smythe, Benjamin R. Winthrop.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee on Lake Coast Defences, reported the action of the Legislature on the proposed plan of enlarging the canals so as to admit of the passage of gunboats to the lakes. He thought the expense would be but $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, at the outside. The Committee was continued and the report accepted.

The Chair suggested the necessity of the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Washington to advocate the passage of the Tax bill as already recommended by the Chamber in connection with the Boston Board of Trade.

Mr. LOW wanted the same Committee to advance the interests of the project for a line of steamers from San Francisco to China; but, after some discussion, it was decided that a separate Committee would be better on that subject, and Messrs. LOW, W. T. COLEMAN, DAVID HOADLEY and F. W. WILSON? were appointed.

The suggestion of the Chair was adopted, and the following Committee appointed, to proceed to Washington and look after the Tax bill, viz.: Messrs. OPDYKE, MALLORY, LOW, DUNN and RICHARDS.

On motion of Mr. W. T. COLEMAN, the Secretary was directed to correspond with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities, with a view to forward the project of a line of steamers from San Francisco to China.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, a Committee was instructed to inquire as to the expediency of obtaining the portraits of all the Presidents of the Chamber, to be hung on the walls of the Chamber.

A By-law was adopted requiring all nominations of new members to be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. WETMORE, in a few timely words, called attention to the death of an esteemed member of the Chamber, Mr. R. C. GOODHUE. He moved appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE CONCERT-SALOON LAW.—About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested MAGDALENA GIBSON, WILHELMINA TOPPER, and PHILLIPENA TOPPER, all of whom were waiter-girls at a concert saloon, in the Shakespeare Hotel, situated on the corner of William and Duane streets. The policeman found the girls engaged in serving lager and other drinks to the numerous guests present, notwithstanding the law, and the order which has been recently issued by Superintendent KENNEDY. HENRY MENTE, the bar-keeper, was also taken into custody, upon the charge of selling liquors in a concert saloon without a license. The prisoners were all taken before Justice BRENNAN Wednesday, and, in default of bail, committed for examination. The proprietor of the establishment alleges that he has had no theatrical performance of any kind in his house since the order was served upon him by the Police. The ordinary instrumental concert has, however, been carried on every night, as usual.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—This Association met last evening, Dr. POST presiding. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Sanitary Legislation to report on the cause of the loss of the Health bill. Dr. ELBERRE presented a report which alluded to the alarming spread of syphilis in this city, and proposed to place the sources of the malady under medical police surveillance. A discussion followed on the subject, in which Messrs. Ritter, Gardner, Griscom, Roosevelt and others took part, but no action was taken on the report, which is to come up at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report on the subject of the ventilation of public schools and other buildings, Drs. GARDNER, WOOSTER and GARRISH.

MOVING-DAY.—Those who had not the good fortune to get snugly into their new abodes in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, before the "regular day" of moving, probably have a frightful lot of exclamation points to account for; for a more unpleasant day than yesterday for changing the residence of a family, with its appurtenances, could not easily be imagined. Although many succeeded in accomplishing their annual annoyance before the 1st of May, there was an unusual number of removals *yesterday, notwithstanding the pitiless storm that prevailed during the entire day, to the great damage* of useful and ornamental furniture.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the time table of this road will take effect on Monday next. The through trains will make connections with roads running North and West. Excursion tickets on local trains will be sold at reduced rates. See advertisement in to-morrow's edition.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A private collection of oil paintings, by eminent American artists, will be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock this morning, at the salesrooms of Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-street.

Post-office Regulations.

Postmaster WAKEMAN has issued the following official instructions in regard to the collection and distribution of letters within the bounds of the City:

The stations are to be opened at 6:30 A. M., and to remain open until 9:30 P. M. They are located as follows, viz:

Station A—No. 129 Spring-street.
Station B—No. 430 Grand-street.
Station C—Corner of Troy and Fourth streets.
Station D—No. 12 Bible House.
Station E—No. 366 Eighth-avenue.
Station F—No. 408 Third-avenue.
Station G—No. 1,259 Broadway.

The wagons and messengers of the carriers' department leave this office for the stations at the following hours:

6:45 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 7:25 A. M.
9:00 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 9:50 A. M.
11:00 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 12:10 P. M.
12 M. arrive at the Upper Station 12:50 P. M.
2:30 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 4:20 P. M.
7:00 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 7:30 P. M.

All the mails that arrive at the office between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 P. M., will be dispatched to the stations at 7 P. M., where letters can be obtained until the hours of closing (9:30 P. M.)

The wagons and messengers leave the upper stations for this office (stopping at the intermediate stations,) at the following hours:

7:45 A. M., arriving at this office 8:45 A. M.
9 A. M., arriving at this office 10:15 A. M.
10 A. M., arriving at this office 11 A. M.
1 P. M., arriving at this office 2 P. M.
3:10 P. M., arriving at this office 3:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M., arriving at this office 4:30 P. M.
8 P. M., arriving at this office 9 P. M.

Collections are made from every lamp post box (565 in number) five times a day, commencing at the hours following:

1st, 6 A. M.; 2d, 10 A. M.; 3d, 1 P. M.; 4th, 2.30 P. M.; 5th, 8.15 P. M.

On Sunday the last named (8:15 P. M.) collection only will be made.

There are four deliveries a day by carriers, commencing at the hours following:

1. Immediately after the distribution of the mails in the morning.
2. 11½ A. M.; 3d, 2 P. M., and 4th 4:30 P. M.

This office will be kept open continuously. From 7 P. M. to 7½ A. M., a clerk will be in attendance at the night window to answer all calls. By order,

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, May 1, 1862.

Items from the South.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 1.

The Memphis papers of the 26th April say that at a Convention of Cotton Planters held at Selma, Ala., it was unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to 500 pounds for each hand employed, and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. It was recommended to levy a tax of $25 per bale on all grown over that amount.

Martial law is declared in Eastern Tennessee.

The Columbus, Ga., works are throwing out six cannon per day.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has issued an order complimenting the Indian allies for their gallantry at Pea Ridge.

Col. Jennison and Gens. Sturgis and Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 1.

Col. JENNISON received a letter from a Senator at Washington City, which states, in explicit terms, that an order relieving Gens. STURGIS and DENVER of their commands in Kansas has been forwarded from the War Department.

Col. JENNISON was yesterday relieved of personal parole. He is now only obliged to report by letter. Under this liberty he expects to leave, to-day, for Washington City.

The Death of the Late Gov. Harvey.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 1.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, this day has been generally kept in this State with appropriate observances in memory of the late Gov. HARVEY, recently drowned in the Tennessee River. In this city a number of buildings were clothed in mourning. Business was, in many cases, suspended, minute guns were fired, flags displayed at half-mast, and services held in several churches. The sorrow is general and sincere.

Private dispatches to-night from Savannah says that Gov. HARVEY's body has been recovered and on the way to Wisconsin.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 1.

J. WESLEY SMITH, of the County of Cayuga, was this day appointed Deputy Secretary of State, HENRY P. WILCOX, the present incumbent, having resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 1.

FLOUR in fair demand, and firm at $4 25 for superfine. WHISKY active; speculators demand at 18c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork held firmly at $10 75@$11. LARD 7¼c.@7½c. Exchange steady at ¼ ꝑ cent.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 1.

Flour in fair demand for interior and Eastern trade. Sales at $5 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales, 10,000 bush. prime No. 2; Chicago Spring at 90c., and $1 13c. asked for good Winter Red Western. Corn held at 45c. BARLEY in demand; sales, 4,400 bush. Hamilton at 74c. RYE 66c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Wheat, 11c., and Corn 9½c. to New-York. Lake Imports—3,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Rye. Exports—3,500 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn, 4,500 bush. Rye. [illegible] April—60,000 bbls. Flour, 448,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Corn, 65,125 bush. Barley, [illegible] bush. Rye, 10,000 bush. Peas. The Canal is in good condition, and the boats are running freely.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 1.

FLOUR moderately active. Wheat steady and unchanged. Sales 60,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No. 1. Corn unchanged. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—112,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn. Exchange and Gold unchanged. Freights firm.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LAST DAY of HOP O' MY THUMB, the Queen of Beauty, and the Monster Giant, at BARNUM's Museum. Performances afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—José Domingo [illegible], José María Catalan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.... 6 56 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 50 | Gov. Island. 10 35 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Salvador, Dow, Panama, Panama Railroad Co.

Ships Queen, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Onward, Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Marie Trevelyan, Carver, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jane Anderson, (Br.,) White, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) Chisholm, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Tabor, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Mimosa, (Br.,) Ferry, Cork, Allen, Hurst & Co.

Schooners Maria L. Davis, Deane, Baracoa, Thomas Gilmartin; R. H. Wilson, Davis, Baracoa, Baker & Payton; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloops Clio, Norcutt, Taunton, master; Warren, Bigelow, New-Haven, master; F. Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Kenny; Rhode Island, Remington, Bristol.

Arrived.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marine, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Schriver, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to I. Rynner.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Alicante March 7, in ballast to J. Atkins & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 23. March 24, off Cape de Gata, spoke ship Uncle Joe, from Naples for Bremen. April 30, off Barnegat, took pilot from boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.

Ship Andrew, (Hamb.,) Bohn, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. April 22, lat. 43 30, lon. 56 to 57, passed 10 large icebergs, from 150 feet to 200 feet in height.

Ship Santiago, (of Boston,) Jenkins, Padang Jan. 10, passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 26 and St. Helena March 17, with sugar, coffee, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Anita Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Traverso, Palermo 60 ds. and 40 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to F. Bershaud.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre March 30, with mdse. and 66 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lillie, (of Boston,) Knowles, Calcutta Jan. 3, and Sand Heads 6th, with saltpetre and gunny cloth to [illegible]. March 26, Eugene Maggione, seaman, native of France, but hailing from New-York, where his parents reside, was lost overboard. Feb. 17, lat. 29 33 S., lon. 49 36 E., spoke ship Santiago, from Madras for New-York, [illegible] ds. out.

Bark Ilva, Duric, Maracaibo April 6, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. April 26, lat. 37, lon. 62, spoke schr. "Bordeaux," hence for Nuevitas. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Jose Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Palermo 73 ds. and 58 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Warren Law, (Br., of Sunderland,) Philips, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to R. A. Bell.

Bark Texas, Ayres, Fort Royal April 21, in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Bay, Civita Vecchia Feb. 28, passed Gibraltar March 21, with fruit to Moore & Henry. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Howard Putnam, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Arroyo, P. R., April 12, with molasses to Daniel Starr. The bark Ernestine Giddings, for Liverpool, sailed April 9. April 26, lat. 36 35, lon. 72, experienced a gale from westward; lost foresail and split both jibs.

Schr. Josephine, (of Breakwater,) Davis, Chincoteague 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Steelman, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to order.

Schr. Charles A. Stetson, Rich, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Rondout, cement, for Boston.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Buckley, New-Haven.

BELOW—Br. brig Penguin, from Bermuda. Norwegian bark Ellen.

SAILED—Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Eastern Star, from Philadelphia for Providence, has anchored in the Lower Bay.

The brig Mountain Eagle, for Bermuda, with a load of cattle, having been at anchor in the Lower Bay some days, returned to the City for more water.

The captains of the various propellers and other vessels passing through Long Island Sound, complain that the fog bell on Gull Island, opposite the Race, is not kept in operation, causing much delay and danger to vessels passing through.

Spoken, &c.

Adeline C. Adams—bark, hence for Havana, April [illegible], lat. 31 37, lon. 73 53.

Fanny—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Cork, 80 ds. out, Feb. 26, 9 S., lon. 28 33 E.

Star of the Union—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, April 26, lat. 40 30, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At ARROYO, P. R., April 10, brigs Sarah Flagg, [illegible]; Ocean Eagle, disch.; Comet, (Br.,) for Ponce, to finish loading, for New-York; bk. Abbott, Gove, for do., ready to sail April 25; Reindeer, for Ponce, to load for New-York; 14th, Madeira, for London 18th; schrs. Hattie Ross, Poland, for Jobos, to load for New-York, to sail 20th; Telegraph, for Norwich 16th.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—27th, Windermere, at Plymouth; 18th, Marie and Omega, at Queenstown; Wilhelmina, at Deal; Eckford Webb, R. Robinson, Universe, David Hoadley, Elizabeth Ann, R. E., and Andromeda, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Compeer, from Gibraltar; 6th, S. Stewart, from do.; 16th, E. Hottinhoe, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—5th, Schamyl, from Gibraltar; 8th, Minders, from do.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Monmouth, at Bristol; Windermere, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aristides, at Flushing; Philadelphia, at Glasgow.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Phoenix, from Bordeaux.

REM.—The Sir Walter Scott has been totally burnt off Flushing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's Fire-Proof, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 159 Broadway. H. S. [illegible], Agent.

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